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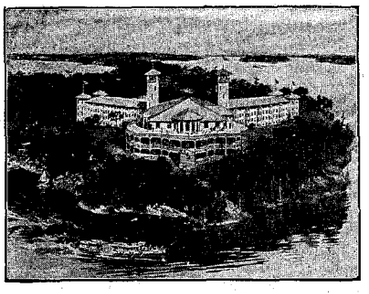

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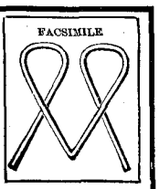

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ISOLATION OF PORT ARTHUR.

ANOTHER Japanese success that was "all provided for in General Kuropatkin's plans," according to the St. Petersburg despatches, occurred on May 5, when a large Japanese force landed on the Liaotung peninsula at Pitsuwo and cut off Port Arthur's communications with the mainland. At about the same time Admiral Togo succeeded in blocking the harbor entrance with sunken ships. "These happenings have been anticipated since the outbreak of the war," we are assured in a St. Petersburg despatch, "and the authorities, in a sense, appear to be relieved, now that the blow has fallen. They assert that the fortress is impregnable and amply provisioned to stand a siege for a year, and that it can hold out until the time comes to relieve it." The Russian garrison in Port Arthur is said to number about 10,000. Lieutenant-General Stössel is in command, with Rear-Admiral Wittsöft in command of the fleet. It is said that little attempt will be made to hold the outer line of fortifications or outlying towns, such as Kin-Chow and Dalny. The St. Petersburg advices say further:

"Officers of the general staff say that the landing of the Japanese army on the peninsula and the investment of Port Arthur clarify the situation and the problem General Kuropatkin must solve. Had Kuropatkin had his way before the war, it is said, he would have abandoned Port Arthur, withdrawn farther to the north, and waited until his army had become overwhelming in its strength, when he would have moved forward, but this was made impossible in consequence of the injuries sustained by the Port Arthur fleet and the impossibility of the departure of the fleet from Vladivostok with a superior Japanese force outside that port. Therefore, the commander-in-chief is waiting at Liao-Yang until the enemy's plans shall have developed sufficiently to show just what line it is proposed to pursue."

The New York *Tribune* and *Times* would not be surprised to see Port Arthur fall at no distant date. Says the latter journal:

"All military critics have agreed that, with the plan of campaign which General Kuropatkin has formed and announced, it would have been far better for him to have abandoned Port Arthur altogether as a place too remote, too isolated, and too vulnerable to be held; to destroy the forts, the ships, and such of the stores and munitions as could not be removed, and to withdraw the garrison to his center of concentration, not south of Mukden, if south even of Harbin, and there to await the reinforcements which were necessary to him before he could safely resume the offensive.

"Russian pride would not permit this radical measure. Russian prestige would undoubtedly have suffered much from it. It was not taken, and the result is that Russian pride and Russian prestige are likely to receive a far more grievous injury from the capture of Port Arthur and its garrison than they could have sustained through a voluntary abandonment of an untenable outpost of the main Russian position. There seems no doubt that the Japanese have effected unopposed landings on both sides of the peninsula, north of the neck to which the peninsula so narrows that it must all be commanded by the guns of men-of-war afloat alongside. It seems also that the united landing parties, in a force 'inexpugnable' by that at General Kuropatkin's command, have invested and isolated the fortress, or are about to do so, and to bring such pressure upon it, both from landward and from seaward, that its fall is only a question of time, and not of a very long time. . . . . .

"If Port Arthur is doomed, Japan will be in practical possession, after its fall, of 'the whole subject-matter of the controversy,' of the whole peninsula of Korea, and of all maritime Manchuria. Before Russian reinforcements can arrive, she will have time to establish and fortify herself in Korea at least, and by reason of her control of the sea, very possibly in maritime Manchuria also, so as to defy the attempts even of a force very much larger than her own to oust her. When that situation arises it will be time for Russia to consider whether she had not better withdraw her proclamation that she will not admit any intervention or mediation. If she remains obstinate it may become a question for the Powers whether they are any longer bound to respect her objections, and whether the precedent she herself set in 1896 may not properly be invoked, not against her, but in her own interest as well as in that of mankind at large."

The main conflicts of the war, however, are expected by the New York *Press* to occur farther north. It says:

"From now on Port Arthur will be a burden to Russia, as Lord Salisbury foretold. The enemy need not close in on the town and starve it out. Once the railroad is taken by the Japanese they can go ahead with their operations against New-Chwang, and then Mukden, without care for what Port Arthur does. For Port Arthur, cut off by land and blockaded by sea, can give no offense. Nor is it of such great value to the Japanese as a base, the Russian navy having been ruined, that it is worth the cost of taking by assault.

"Most of the military operations of importance in the near future will be somewhere between Fung Wang and Liao Yang, and around New-Chwang and Hai Chen. Eventually the supreme test will come at Mukden or Harbin. The main Japanese objective is not Port Arthur, the taking of which would mean very little in determining supremacy. It is the main army of the Czar. Nothing will be definitely known of the superiority or inferiority of the two belligerents on land until Mukden and Harbin are reached by the several invading armies, all of which are designed to converge upon Kuropatkin's main force.

"By midsummer the question the world is asking should be so far answered that nobody need then be in doubt of the outcome of the war."

Simultaneously with the news of Port Arthur's isolation comes the report of the Russian evacuation and Japanese occupation of Feng Wang Cheng and the Russian abandonment of Liao Yang and New-Chwang. This virtual abandonment of maritime Man-

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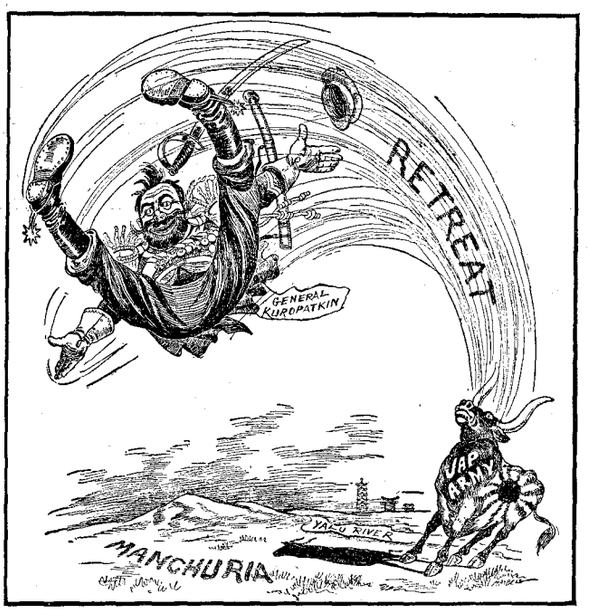

KUROPATKIN—"This is all part of my plan of operations."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES

churia (except Port Arthur) is generally interpreted to be a result of the May-day encounter on the Yalu, which was treated in these columns last week. Later reports give the Russian strength in that encounter as about 13,000 men and 32 guns, against some 50,000 Japanese with 160 guns and aid from Japanese gunboats. The Japanese report a loss of about 800 killed and wounded in that battle, while the Russians report a loss of six colonels, one lieutenant, and 1,900 men wounded, 600 men and 45 officers killed, one colonel and 600 men missing or prisoners, and 22 field pieces and eight machine guns taken. Each side pays the highest tributes to the bravery of the other.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of the Russian evacuation of New-Chwang:

"General Kuropatkin plainly sees no chance of meeting the Japanese advance short of Harbin, or even perhaps beyond.

"The evacuation of New-Chwang and the departure of the general staff and headquarters to Mukden can mean nothing less. The advance of General Kuroki is evidently certain to break the railroad at Liao Yang and the Russian defense is to pass north of the Manchurian mountain chain.

"This abandons Port Arthur to the chances of a siege, renders an isolation of Vladivostok easy, and gives the Japanese army a long and perilous advance on Harbin, if the war is to continue. But this will be along a railroad line, and it will be preceded by such serious loss of prestige as no great Power has faced since the Franco-Prussian war."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks:

"Whatever the skill and fighting capacity of the Japanese commander and his troops, he can not advance far into Manchuria without great danger. Every step he takes westward will increase the difficulty of supplying his army, while at the same time he will expose his right flank to the attack of the Russian cavalry, or a flanking force from the direction of Mukden. To succeed in such advance will not only imply great skill and efficiency, both in his men and his means for supplying his wants from the Yalu base, but a much more demoralized condition in Kuropatkin's army than we are led to infer. For these reasons it is not well to be too sanguine that Japan's initial success means all that the press reports would indicate. Russia has been in the past adept in the strategy of falling back and tolling an opposing army to invade her chosen ground, and if she succeeded in beguiling Napoleon to venture upon his Moscow campaign she may be attempting a similar policy with Japan."

LABOR PAPERS ON THE COLORADO STRIKE.

THE hostile attitude of the governor and militia of Colorado toward the striking Western Federation of Miners (considered in these columns last week) appears to have intensified among the unionists and Socialists, there and elsewhere, the feeling that has long existed against the militia; and it has also given Eugene V. Debs and his fellow Socialists another chance to bring forward the Socialistic claim that our Government is run by the capitalists, and to urge the workingmen to repudiate "the flag of the capitalist class" and "rally to the red standard of international Socialism,

THE MIKADO FLOGGED BY A COSSACK.
A popular war cartoon posted everywhere throughout Russia, and republished in *Leslie's Weekly*.

OF RUSSIAN

the symbol of proletarian revolt." *The Social-Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee) declares that the persecution of unionists in Colorado "presents 'citizen soldiery' with its mask off," and adds that "the militia is the creature of capitalism, and as such should be shunned by the working class upon whose flesh capitalism feeds." *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg) condemns the "high-handed lawlessness of the governor of Colorado," and says he "is either a natural desperado or a madman." But the workingmen will win, thinks *The American Labor Union Journal* (Butte, Mont.), despite the "desperate" and "frantic" efforts of the mine-owners. It says:

"Poor workingmen, by the power given in the justice of their cause, have brought down the arrogance of a group of the richest and most powerful corporations in the West. On one side have been arrayed wealth, power, the militia, the governor, all the forces of legal authority; on the other side bare-handed, poor workingmen, with nothing save the justice of their cause as a weapon. Whether the forces of wealth and authority should by some means not now apparent eventually win against us, the struggle has demonstrated one truth—it has shown that a completely united working class would be well-nigh invincible on the industrial field at the present stage of capitalistic development, and that they would be wholly invincible if united politically."

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, says, in an article that appears in nearly every Socialist paper in the country:

"The arrest and deportation of Mother Jones and the arrest and imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, the lion-hearted president of the Western Federation of Miners, are among the latest outrages in the daily budget of crime reported from Colorado.

"The crimes of the capitalists and their henchmen under the

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law-and-order administration of their executive utensil multiply so rapidly that it requires a swift pen to keep the record.

"And the record must be kept to the minutest detail, for when the day of final accounting comes, as come it will as surely as the green earth rolls sunward, the capitalist class will settle by the books to the last cry of agony and the last groan of despair wrung from the misery of their crucified and exiled victims.

"The midnight assault of the brutal soldiery upon Comrade Floaten—than whom a truer comrade does not live; the beastly insult to his wife; the violent deportation of Guy Miller, president of the Telluride union, and his comrades; the lashing of a union man to a telephone-pole solely because of his being a union man; the jailing of inoffensive citizens and the outrages upon defenseless females are all charged up in red letters in the book of remembrance.

"Governor Peabody and his accessories will answer to the last line of the last indictment drawn by an awakening Justice at the bar of an aroused working class.

"The coming day of judgment is slow but sure.

"And the memory of the working class is long—they do not forget.

"At times the blood boils with indignation, but we must keep cool, keep calm—cool and calm and resolute. The talk about armed attack by the unarmed worker is criminal folly—worse still, it is suicide. That is the program of Peabody and his mercenary hirelings to incite attack, that the blood of union men may flow like mountain streams.

"Have you forgotten how the working class in Colorado voted but a few months ago? Well, that is the way they will shoot today. Should armed collision now ensue in consequence of excited councils, the brave and brainy union men would pay the forfeit with their lives, and the movement in the State would be crushed and paralyzed.

"These are the days to preach the class struggle in Colorado.

RUNNING RUSSIAN—"Ho for Moscow! I'm luring on the Jap!"
—Nelan in the New York *Globe*.

STRATEGY

"Every day makes it clearer; every outrage confirms and emphasizes its commanding truth.

"The real danger comes with the cry to 'bury Peabody beneath an avalanche of votes.' The unthinking will rush from the frying-pan into the fire. In their eagerness to bury Peabody they will forget Peabodyism. To bury Peabody will be time wasted if capitalism, of which he is but the spawn, is overlooked. The Democratic party will freely proffer its services in the burying of Peabody and passionately proclaim its sympathy and friendship.

"Trust it no more than you would the Republican party.

"The only difference from the workingman's point of view is that one is run in the interest of a small number of large exploiters and the other in the interest of a large number of small exploiters. They are both against the working class. The Republican Peabody will be duplicated, if the workers so will it at the poles, by a Democratic Nobody. The capitalist class will rule as before, and bull-pens will do business at the old stands.

"The Socialist party is the party to support, the working-class party, the deadly and uncompromising foe of capitalism and wage slavery.

"Arouse, ye workingmen! Open your eyes and see the class struggle! Join and support the only party that stands squarely upon the class struggle as the basis of its revolutionary character. The Republican, Democratic, and Populist parties are all capitalist parties, all for wage slavery, all against the working class.

"Mother Jones in exile! Charles Moyer, your brave leader, in jail! Have you a drop of red blood in your veins? Has your manhood rotted into cowardice? Wake up and take your place in the class struggle. For the desecration of the flag your leader is in jail. What flag? The flag of the capitalist class—the flag that floats above the bull-pens of Colorado. The wholesome truths he stamped upon its stripes are your shame and your masters' crime. Rally to the red standard of International Socialism, the symbol of proletarian revolt, and the workers of Colorado and all the world shall yet be free."

INCREASE IN RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

INTEREST is renewed in the subject of railway accidents and casualties by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing that the number of passengers killed during the last quarter of 1903 was more than three times the average killed during the nine preceding quarters. The commission says that 147 passengers were killed and 1,148 injured in collisions and derailments, while 28 were killed and 789 injured in various other accidents. Of the trainmen and other employees, 991 were killed and 11,382 injured, bringing the total number of casualties up to 1,166 killed and 13,319 injured. The commission in its report again recommends the use of the block-signal system to prevent certain classes of accidents, and declares that all of the five worst collisions during the period were due to causes which have been repeated hundreds of times and which the block system is universally expected to remedy. The commission urges the passage of a law requiring the adoption of such signals on all railroads within a prescribed period of nine years.

The Railway Age (Chicago) says the figures are discouraging indeed, since there is nothing in the bulletin "which can in any

RUSSIA (to the Angel of Peace)—"Now, don't you butt in! I insist on there being no interference until I crush my foe into the earth."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

AND SUPERIORITY.

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way gratify those persons who hope as the years recur that a lessening degree of mortality will follow the operation of American railway trains." That paper says further:

"In view of the total figures with which we are confronted and in order to get some basis of comparison, we must refer to the figures given by the British Board of Trade, which exhibit but 25 passengers killed during the whole year of 1903. It will be remembered that during the year 1901 no passenger was killed in a collision or derailment on the railways of Great Britain, and that in the year 1902 six passengers only were killed from this cause. In the great increase which took place in 1903, however, almost all of it was due to a collision of unusual sort at Glasgow, where 17 passengers were killed; and yet, with even such a tremendous proportionate increase, the British mortality for one year is but one-sixth of the mortality in this country for three months. Altho the British record of passenger miles is not on the same basis as ours, and therefore can not be used for purposes of comparison, the traffic is known to be many times more dense than in the United States, and this is an approximate measure of the probability of accidents. The relative figures can mean but one thing, when taken in connection with the just-mentioned facts and the causes of the 32 most prominent accidents in bulletin No. 10: Our slender reliance upon absolute block-signal working and our adherence to a purely train-despatching system on so large a proportion of our track. In considering this matter, it is too often forgotten that thousands of cases occur where train orders are ignored or misread, or flagmen fail in their duty, or enginemen run by stations where they should stop, which never burden the records because no actual collision occurred, altho nearly every element necessary for a horrible collision existed. Our growth toward safer methods must necessarily be slow, but it should at the same time be sure, and the figures given in accident bulletin No. 10 are far from reassuring."

The American Underwriter (New York), in analyzing the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows that railway accidents are on the increase; but it is at a loss to attribute the increase to any special cause. It says that the "ratio of casualties to the number exposed is steadily growing larger, despite the wholesale adoption of train-brakes, automatic couplers, and many other appliances." *The Underwriter* says further:

"Why this increase? Of course, the increase in the number of travelers does not account for it, that item having been considered in deducing the ratio, and it might have been supposed that the extension of the block system of signals on some of the great trunk lines and the alleged improvements in passenger conveyances would have operated to decrease the ratio of passenger accidents. The stubborn fact that the ratio has increased, rather than decreased, remains, however, and it is not at all unlikely that the increasing demand on the part of the traveling public for greater speed is at least partially accountable for it."

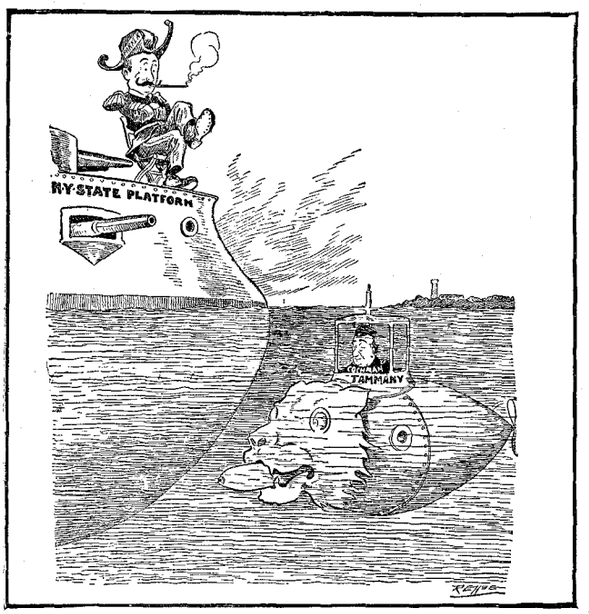
MR. CLEVELAND ON THE DEBS STRIKE AND THE BOND DEALS.

JUST at the beginning of a campaign in which his party is to make a choice, or a compromise, between "Clevelandism" and "Bryanism," ex-President Cleveland has chosen to bring up again and defend his despatch of troops to Chicago in 1894, which broke up the great railroad strike, and his bond issues in 1894, 1895, and 1896 to replenish the disappearing "gold reserve." These two policies, it will be recalled, held a prominent place among the things denounced by the famous "Chicago platform" of 1896, which was reaffirmed in the "Kansas City platform," that Mr. Bryan insists shall be indorsed this year. Instead of harmoniously agreeing to this proposed denunciation of himself for the third time, Mr. Cleveland reviews his policy and insists that he was right.

His course in the Chicago railroad strike was made the subject of a lecture at Princeton University on the evening of May 2. In this lecture Mr. Cleveland told in a plain, straightforward way the facts of the strike, as they are already pretty well known. A strike of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company was taken up by the American Railway Union, and

"in the last days of June, 1894, a very determined and ugly labor disturbance broke out in the city of Chicago. Almost in a night it grew to full proportions of malevolence and danger. Rioting and violence were its early accompaniments, and it spread so swiftly that within a few days it had reached nearly the entire Western and Southwestern sections of the country. Railroad transportation was especially involved in its attacks. The carriage of United States mail was interrupted, interstate commerce was obstructed, and railroad property was riotously destroyed."

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, declined to intervene; the United States Supreme Court issued an injunction restraining President Eugene V. Debs and his fellow officers of the union from interfering with the mails and interstate commerce; the injunction was ignored; the United States marshal and the judges of the federal



EVERYTHING LOVELY ABOVE THE WATER LINE.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

THE BRONCHO-BUSTER.
—Washburn in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*.

PARKER PERILS.

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court asked the President for troops to enforce it; the soldiers were sent; Debs and his fellow officers were arrested, the rioting was stopped, commerce and the mails proceeded unobstructed, and the strike was over.

Mr. Cleveland said of Governor Altgeld:

"This official not only refused to regard the riotous disturbance within the borders of his State as a sufficient cause for an application to the federal Government for its protection 'against domestic violence' under the mandate of the Constitution, but actually protested against the presence of federal troops sent into the State upon the general Government's initiative and for the purpose of defending itself in the clearly defined exercise of its legitimate functions."

Referring to the action of the United States Supreme Court in ordering the imprisonment of Debs and his associates for disregarding its injunction against interfering with the mails and interstate commerce, Mr. Cleveland said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has written the concluding words of this history, tragical in many of its details, and in every page provoking sober reflection. Nevertheless, even those most nearly related by executive responsibility to the troublous days whose story is told may at this time congratulate themselves that they have had to do with marking out the way and clearing the path, now unchangeably established, that shall hereafter guide our nation safely and surely in the exercise of all the functions belonging to it which represent the people's trust."

Papers like the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) and Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which would like to see Mr. Cleveland renominated, indorse his words heartily. The New York *Sun* (Ind.) contrasts Mr. Cleveland's "splendid" policy in the Chicago strike with Mr. Roosevelt's "unconstitutional" interference in the coal strike, "professedly in the interest of the community at large, but —practically if not intentionally—in the interest of the strikers." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) says it is "very jealous of the rights of the States," but approves Mr. Cleveland's course. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that Mr. Cleveland's recalling of Mr. Olney's connection with this policy is not likely to help his boom any.

Mr. Cleveland defends his bond issues in a lengthy article in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, May 7). To condense the article into a sentence, the "gold reserve" kept shrinking, something had to be done to replenish it, and successive bond issues were the only recourse. Mr. Cleveland criticizes the Republican Congress that embittered the last half of the term for not passing the remedial financial legislation that he suggested to it; and he explains at considerable length the famous "midnight conference" with J. P. Morgan which resulted in issuing over $60,000,000 worth of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate at a price that was severely criticized. He omits to say anything, however, in reply to the charge, current at that time, that the shrinkage of the gold reserve was due to a heavy decrease in the national revenue, which decrease, in turn, was caused by the "hard times," which were held to be due to the Cleveland administration. According to this theory, the shrinkage of revenue compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the notes exchanged at the treasury for gold, then the notes came back to be exchanged for more gold, were reissued, etc., thus making the "endless chain" that drained the gold out of the treasury. When a bond issue would be made to replenish the gold reserve, the investors would obtain the gold in part from the treasury itself by bringing notes for exchange, so that the very effort to fill the treasury increased the drain.

In February, 1895, therefore, when the Administration was brought face to face with the necessity for another bond issue, it was deemed "important to obtain certain information and suggestions touching the feeling and disposition of those actively prominent in financial and business circles." "I think it may here be frankly confessed," says Mr. Cleveland, "that it never occurred to any of us to consult, in this emergency, farmers, doctors, lawyers, shoemakers, or even statesmen. We could not escape the belief that the prospect of obtaining what we needed might be somewhat improved by making application to those whose business and surroundings qualified them intelligently to respond. Therefore, on the evening of the seventh day of February, 1895, an interview was held at the White House with Mr. J. P. Morgan, of New York."

After a long conference, lasting "until a late hour of the night," an agreement was made by which the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was to deliver to the Government 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold, half of it to be obtained in Europe, in exchange for bonds, the syndicate agreeing to "exert all financial influence and make

PARKER: "I wonder if that isn't an infernal machine."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance of the contract." "The terms of the agreement were so well carried out, not only in the matter of furnishing gold, but in procuring it from abroad and protecting the reserve from withdrawals, that during its continuance the operation of the 'endless chain' which had theretofore drained our gold was interrupted." In January, 1896, another bond issue became necessary, and it was issued by popular subscription. The amount ($100,000,000) was subscribed more than five times over. Mr. Cleveland says in conclusion:

"I have attempted to give a detailed history of the crime charged against an Administration which 'issued bonds of the Government in time of peace.' Without shame and without repentance I confess my share of the guilt; and I refuse to shield my accomplices in this crime who, with me, held high places in that Administration. And tho Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont and scores of other bankers and financiers who were accessories in those transactions may be steeped in destructive propensities and may be constantly busy in sinful schemes, I shall always recall with satisfaction and self-congratulation my collusion with them at a time when our country sorely needed their aid."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which is suing Mr. Hearst's papers for libel for saying that it is under Belmont influence, says that, "in the judgment of all candid and serious-minded men," Mr. Cleveland's issue of bonds "has never for a moment been held to be anything else than the act of a statesman." And the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), which is under the same ownership, declares that "any man, whatever his political pretensions, who shall hereafter venture to repeat the demagogic attacks to which this article is a conclusive answer should be branded as a public enemy." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), however, brings up all the old charges, and hints that the syndicate made "outrageous

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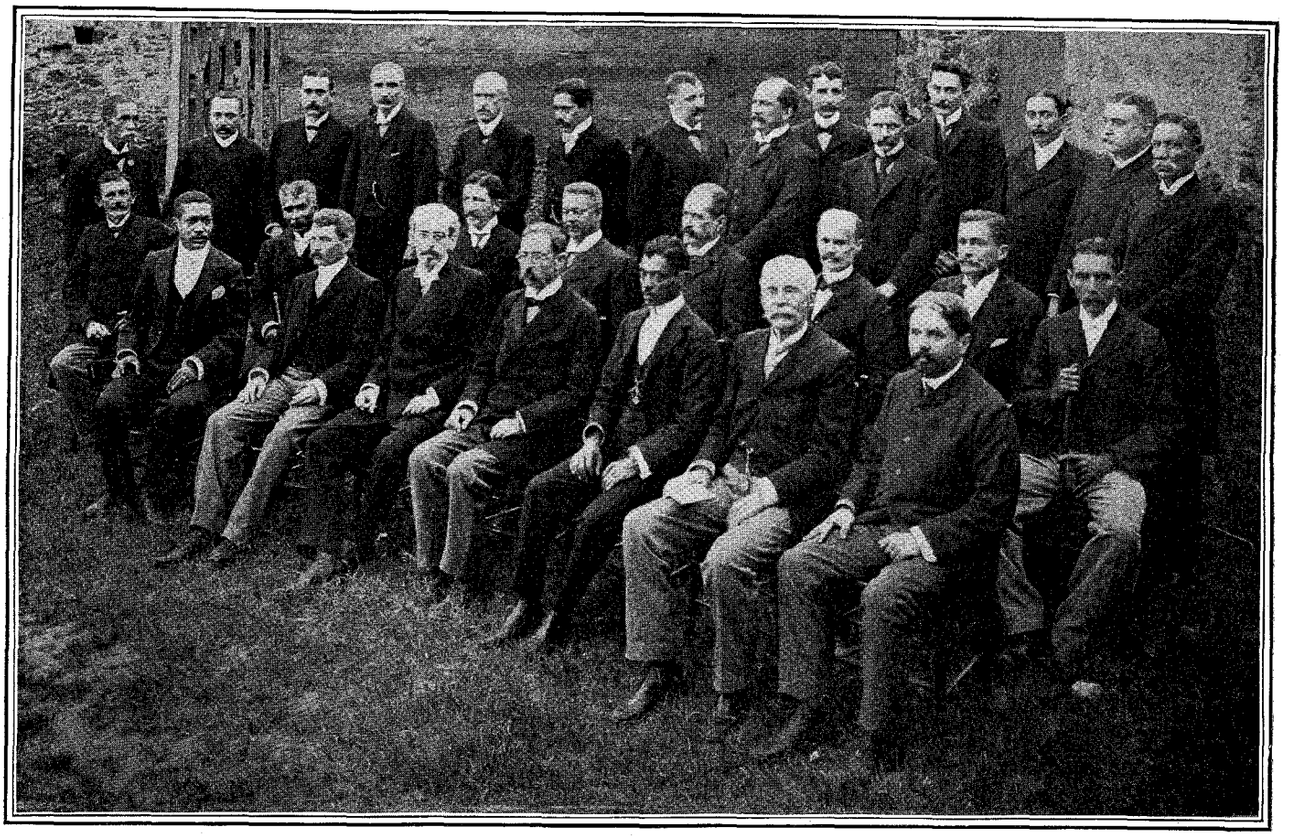

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PRESIDENT OF PANAMA AND THE NEW CONGRESS.

President Manuel Amador sits in the front row, with a paper in his right hand

profits" "by the connivance of those who should have guarded the treasury instead of making it an annex to the Wall Street money shops." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which would like to see Mr. Cleveland sent to the White House for a third term, also reflects unfavorably upon the syndicate's profits, and says that the 1896 bond issue would have gone to the same syndicate if *The World* had not stirred up a big agitation for a popular subscription. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep) revives the claim that the Democratic deficit caused all the trouble.

HEAVY GOLD MOVEMENTS.

OBSERVERS of the financial situation are wondering what the effects will be of the uncommonly large shipments of gold that are going hither and thither among the world's great money centers. Mr. Stratton, collector of the port of San Francisco, has prepared some statistics which show that Russia and Japan have bought in this country more than $40,000,000 worth of munitions for the present war, and that Japan has sent more than $20,500,000 in gold to this country since December 1. How much gold Russia has sent is not stated. Our own Government, in turn, is sending $40,000,000 to Paris to pay the Panama Canal Company for their property and rights, and $10,000,000 to the Panama Government. And at the same time the Russian Government is floating a loan of $160,000,000, obtaining most of this sum in Paris. A loan of $50,000,000 is being negotiated by Japan, about half of it being obtained in America; but as the money will be used in paying the balance of trade, the loan will not necessarily cause an outward gold movement. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"It is not difficult to fancy a small stream of gold, set in motion by the war in the Orient, which flows around the world and returns almost to the point from which it started. If the war lasts long enough, the identical bar which Japan sent to the United States to buy provisions for Japanese soldiers may continue on its travels and finally pass into the hands of Russia, to be used for the benefit of Russian soldiers."

These large movements of gold from country to country are expected to affect rates of exchange, interest, speculation, and prices of securities, and, perhaps, of commodities; but the financial experts do not seem willing to predict just what changes will take place. *Bradstreet's*, however, observes that "it is hard to recall a time when such transactions had so little effect upon the tone or the temper of the New York money market," and several daily papers remark upon the same fact. Thus the Providence *Journal* says of the Panama payment:

"The ease with which the Panama payment is being made is not less remarkable than is the unprecedented magnitude of the transaction. If it be true that 'never before in the world's history was a nation asked to part with such an amount of gold at one time,' it is equally true that no other nation than the United States could at the present time export so large a quantity of the metal without straining itself alarmingly. With us the gigantic feat is being accomplished without causing even a tremor in any market. Last week's gold shipments aggregated about thirteen million dollars, and yet the New York weekly bank statement showed a gain in cash. The total shipments last month were about twenty millions, and yet there were no perceptible consequences in either the stock or the money market. It is practically assured, indeed, that the whole transaction will now be speedily concluded, simultaneously with the export of some gold on other counts, without stirring even 'a ripple upon the financial waters' so far as we are concerned.

"That would be impossible in any other country to-day; it would have been impossible in our country only a few years ago. Then our monetary system was in a state of such unstable equilibrium that even the smallest outward movement of gold set all our business interests a-shivering; there was unceasing alarm lest the drawing of gold away from us would topple us over on a silver basis, and such a demand upon us as is being met without the slightest difficulty now could hardly have been met at all then,

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even by resort to the most desperate and costly expedients. The transaction that is now in progress, therefore, is not only one of surpassing interest in itself, but also a conspicuous demonstration, in concrete form, of the great change which has in a very brief time taken place in our national gold strength. It is not only that we have averted the danger of silver monometalism by our votes and our legislation; we have also supplied ourselves with a basis for a gold-standard monetary system such as no country ever possessed before."

MORAL OBLIGATIONS OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

ARE the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company responsible for the continuance of poolrooms in New York City? This question has been raised by the city authorities and the controversy is being watched with considerable interest by the newspapers. The telegraph company is charged with being a collector and vender of racing news especially collected for the poolrooms, which could not do business without telegraphic communication. The New York Telephone Company is also charged with sharing in the same sort of lucrative service. Furthermore, the newspapers are showing that the two corporations are closely connected. Four of the directors of the telephone company are also directors of the Western Union. Morris K. Jessup and Jacob H. Schiff, who have been prominent in reform movements, and J. P. Morgan are directors of the telegraph company. Mr. Morgan's leading partner, Charles Steele, is a director in the telephone company. It is believed that the racing results, as announced in the poolrooms, are obtained by a combination service in which the telephone plays an important part. This statement seems warranted from the fact that no telegraph instruments were found in the poolrooms recently raided, but on close inspection complete telephone outfits were found. In some instances the wires were concealed along the wainscoting or paneling. District Attorney Jerome says that "the poolrooms which belong to a group of ten, twenty, or thirty owned by one man get their information by telephone from the headquarters of the group. The headquarters only has a telegraph wire."

The telegraph company, in a statement made public by President Clowry, declares that the telephone company is a common carrier; that it is not authorized to scrutinize messages with reference to their moral burden, and that it is bound under the law to transmit all messages offered, if couched in decent language. The Western Union is not a moral censor, says Mr. Clowry; but it has "wares to sell and any one who can pay for them can buy them, and he will not be asked to what church he belongs." He says further:

"This company has nothing to do with the racing associations or the racetracks. It does not own a share of stock in any racing association, and it can not be said that the news of the races originates with us. Thousands of persons in this city want the information about the races—newspapers, hotels, and other places—and how can we know for what purposes this information is wanted? . . . But what actuates certain persons to say that our directors, from a moral standpoint, should not sell the information which so many persons desire? We have one of the largest directorates in the world, and each one is a good, moral man. I never have been in a gambling-house or a poolroom in my life. I want to do the right thing, and so do all our directors. They know that the company sells this racing information and that it has done so for forty years, and that it probably will continue to do so. But they don't know, and neither do I, that any place that may be called a poolroom gets this information.

"The question of morality involved in this situation is a very broad one, on which many men will disagree. Some men do not believe it is a moral wrong to bet on a horse race. But, aside from that, when they ask us to close poolrooms by refusing to send information to them, they might as well ask a gas company to close other illegal places by shutting off the gas, or the city to do the same thing by stopping the supply of water to these places."

Much satire is being published in the papers at the expense of these "eminently respectable" men who are the directors of the corporation. The newspapers hold that the supreme question is one of public morals, and that the company must either continue its relations with the poolrooms or make a sacrifice as a matter of public duty. The New York *World*, in regard to the statement that the company "must transmit all messages offered if couched in decent language," says: "This principle would oblige the Western Union to deliver a message from one burglar to another making an appointment to rob the house of Russell Sage. . . . When an honorable man finds himself in a position that makes him an active partner of criminals, there are two courses open to him. He can break the partnership or resign. The public is waiting to see which the directors of the Western Union will do." The New

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN TO CREATE A FAVORABLE DISPOSITION TOWARDS HIS PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATURE
I THINK I SHALL SOON COME UP TO ONE!

RUNNING DOWN A CANDIDATE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneaplis *Journal*.

DARING FLIGHT OF THE UNICYCLISTS.
The place Uncle Joe doesn't want.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

GREAT MEN IN ACTION.

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York *American* regards as "absurd" the statement of President Clowry that the Western Union would not "willingly become a party to any criminal undertaking." That paper says:

"Perhaps President Clowry would have the public believe that the managers of the company are such pure and innocent-minded men that the expressed desire of a customer to have the wire led down the inside of a chimney, in order that it might not be seen, and the necessity for a police-dodging operator, had no significance to them. . . . . .

"The single circumstance that the company charges as much per day for a poolroom service as it does for a month of stock-report service is evidence enough to convince anybody who knows that criminals are afraid of the police that the company thoroughly appreciates the unlawful character of the business and makes its price accordingly."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in discussing the moral obligations of telegraph companies, says:

"In point of fact it may be asked, How far would a private corporation operating telegraph lines be justified in setting up as a censor of morals? What right would it have to ascribe improper motives to those offering messages? It may be assumed that the common law would justify it in refusing to transmit offered despatches which on their face were contrary to public morality, but would it not be vesting a private company with a dangerous prerogative to charge it with the duty of inspecting offered despatches and of rejecting such as in its judgment were not proper? Would it not be dangerous even to allow it this privilege? . . . . .

"The telegraph company is a private person, whose purpose, privileges, and duties are exhausted in the transmission of telegraph messages. In the conduct of its business it is bound to observe the law, and it is a part of the law that it shall make no discrimination among despatches offered it. Common sense would dictate that in palpable cases of fraud or illegality it shall refuse to become a party to the offense. It may be that the charge against the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York City may be maintained on just grounds. In pressing it, however, it must not be assumed that a corporation engaged in sending telegraph messages is bound or is free to inquire into their morality."

ARE WAGES INCREASING?

AN interesting analysis of the fluctuation of wages for centuries past has just appeared in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie*. The author, M. G. Schmoller, has attempted to eliminate mere alterations in the value of the circulating medium by reducing all wages to terms of personal subsistence. His results show, as he believes, that there have been only two great falls of wages in history, and that they are now on the way upward. We translate a notice of the article from the *Revue Scientifique*. Says the reviewer:

"This study, which sums up nearly thirty years of investigation, is very interesting. It is based—a very original and proper idea—on an evaluation of wages, not in money, but in purchasing power. In fact, the salary in money, on account of the variations of representative value, gives only fictitious indications. The real wage is the possibility of transforming work into realizations and purchases. . . . According to M. Schmoller, the best means of evaluation are the cereals, wheat or rye. He, therefore, translates salaries into kilograms of wheat or rye.

"This restriction is evidently excessive, for the different objects of consumption do not follow, from the point of view of their cost, parallel and equal variations; there are often variations in opposite directions. Nevertheless, for small salaries, the representation of the sustenance, due to remuneration for work, is the most important part of the appreciation.

"This being the case, in what sense have real salaries varied? To study these variations we must have a base. This is established by statistics showing that an adult needs 250 kilograms [550 pounds] of cereals per year, this being regarded as the only form of nourishment, and for general expenses about three to five times this value—that is to say, 750 to 1,250 kilograms [1,650 to 2,750 pounds]. For a family, we should reckon 3,000 to 5,000 kilograms [6,600 to 11,000 pounds]. This means 15 to 25 kilograms weekly per person [33 to 55 pounds] and 50 to 60 [110 to 132 pounds] for a small family. A wage of this size is scarcely sufficient. For a family a fair salary should be 80 to 120 kilograms [176 to 264 pounds] weekly and a very good one over 200 [440 pounds].

"Now in the sixteenth century the actual salary fell very low. It was about 35 kilograms [77 pounds] weekly in the thirteenth century, rose after the plague of 1340, on account of the scarcity of laborers, then fell very low, to about 30 kilograms [66 pounds] at the opening of the sixteenth century, to rise again after the wars, laborers being then again in scarcity.

"Variations after this depend much on country. After the Revolution salaries rose in France, but in Germany after 1800 they fell, notwithstanding an apparent rise in money value. The field laborer, after the rise in the price of the necessaries of life about 1845, made no more than 20 kilograms instead of 40, corresponding to the same sum of 3 marks a week; and the factory hand for his 108 groschen weekly had no more than 50 to 60 kilograms instead of 120. In Belgium and Holland wages fell still lower. In the second half of the century there was some relief; in the provinces of eastern Prussia the wages of field-laborers in 1849 was 30 kilograms of rye; in 1873, 45.6; in 1892, 60, which is not high if we compare it with the standards that we have laid down.

"M. Schmoller notes that the chief general falls of wages took place from 1550 to 1700 and from 1780 to 1850, at the moment of the passage from natural to money wages, during which the lower classes, not being prepared for it, were exploited, in the course of the dissolution of old social institutions, by patrons who grew quickly rich. All other causes, increase of population, machinery, crises and lack of currency, etc., appear to the author to be negligible.

"But in the second half of the nineteenth century, consequent upon greater union and education among workmen, upon a reconstitution of social institutions and a greater degree of humanity among the upper classes, wages sensibly rose, in spite of fluctuations of small importance, in a movement which we may hope—and M. Schmoller's study is most optimistic in this regard—will not cease for some time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE record of the Congress session just closed shows that G. O. P. spells Grand Old Postponer.—*The New York American.*

IT is distressing to think that the World's Fair will have to be disturbed by a political campaign.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT seems that when the Russians crossed frozen Lake Baikal they acquired an incurable case of cold feet.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE reports from the Far East always leave you in doubt as to whether it is a fresh battle or a fresh correspondent.—*The Washington Post.*

THE manner in which the Mormon Church manages to survive denunciation strengthens the suspicion that it is a trust.—*The Washington Star.*

IF late despatches are reliable General Kuropatkin is getting ready to march through Japan by way of St. Petersburg.—*The Chicago News.*

WHY not Hearst for Secretary of the Treasury if he can't get first place? He certainly knows how to put money into circulation.—*The Chicago News.*

ONE of the gratifying things about the Folk candidacy for nomination is that it doesn't have to be passed on by the Missouri Supreme Court.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

RICHARD CROKER announces that there is no hope for the Democrats in the next presidential election. Does Mr. Croker mean by this to announce his return to New York?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"JUDGE PARKER," says an enthusiastic Southern paper, "will never insult the South by entertaining negroes at the White House." True! Nor white folks, either.—*The Indianapolis Journal.*

NEW presses and linotype machines are to be provided for *The Congressional Record* next session. What *The Record* needs, however, is a new set of contributors.—*Congressman Hearst's New York American.*

THE Russians have not lost every battle. It must be remembered that a great many of the battles have not been fought. Only such as have been decided have been won by the Japanese.—*The Baltimore American.*

AARON BURR'S indictment will be exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair. It is to be hoped that ample precaution will be taken to prevent the Missouri Supreme Court getting a whack at it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. CLEVELAND has told how he put down the disturbances in Illinois in 1894. The Republican managers would give Mr. Cleveland a good deal to put down the political disturbances in that State this year.—*The Washington Post.*

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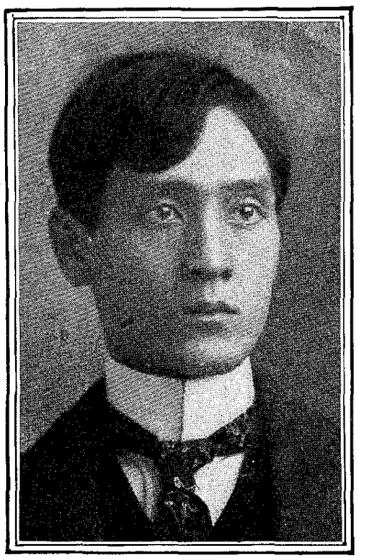
LETTERS AND ART.

SOME PHASES OF RECENT JAPANESE LITERATURE.

EXTRAORDINARY as are the signs of change and evolution revealed in the recent pages of Japan's history, not least remarkable, writes Yone Noguchi, is the revolution displayed in the substance and manner of Japanese literature. "There could be no more sudden change," he states, "than has occurred since the restoration (1867), especially during the last fifteen years." He names a book called *Seiyo Jizo* ("Affairs of Western Countries") by the great educator Fukuzawa, and Nakamura's translations of Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help," and of John Stuart Mill's "Liberty," as the harbingers of the modern literature. Kant and Herbert Spencer, he says, "were known before any English grammar was introduced." We quote further from Mr. Noguchi's record of this Western literary invasion (in *The Critic*, New York):

"The first English novel ever translated in Japan was Lord Lytton's 'Ernest Maltravers.' Dumas, Cervantes, Jules Verne, Telemaque, and 'Robinson Crusoe' (and Rider Haggard also through his 'King Solomon's Mine'), began to be familiar to the Japanese. It was in the days when even a bare knowledge of Wilson's First Reader was a sure passport to a government office. It would be better if you could understand Quackenbos's 'American History.' The students carried a 'Western-Sea' book through the streets with a supreme air. People turned their heads oftenest toward America, wishing to be told something about their blue-eyed 'brethren' and their ideas. Nansui Sudo appeared with his 'Ladies of New Style' in 1887. The book was a sheer absurdity. It was a wild exposition of Western progress. It inspired a revolution among Japanese ladyhood. The heroine was in the van of the progressive movement. She taught that labor was sacred. She became a dairymaid. (How new it was if you consider that we did not use milk in those days!) Her favorite reading was Spencer's 'Education.' And the other character was an adherent of Arabi Pasha, who, after his leader's defeat by General Wolseley, was banished from Egypt, and took service with a Japanese gentleman. In the book there was a balloon ascent and a dynamite explosion. It would be plain in what direction the Japanese intellectual taste of those days was aspiring when such a book met with a mighty reception."



YONE NOGUCHI.
A Japanese poet who writes in English.

Advancing public taste, however, Mr. Noguchi tells us, soon outgrew the crude work of Nansui, and the polished writing of Prof. Yuzo Tsubouchi, "the unquestioned dean of the modern Japanese literature," came into favor. He, too, encourages the "Western idea." About the same time, Mr. Noguchi states, Taketaro Yamada introduced colloquial literature, in face of the fact that "there was nothing more despised in those days than colloquialism."

A reaction, however, set in between the years 1891 and 1896, and there were signs, says the writer, that people were growing tired of the Western adapters. This period saw a revival of the old Genroku literature. The reaction, it appears, was against the weak native imitations of Western works, and not against translations. Another phase of the literary situation Mr. Noguchi describes as follows:

"Up to 1895 novel-writing was not looked upon as a respectable profession. The public would not permit it to be called gentleman's work. It was regarded as an unpardonable diversion of unworthy prodigies. The authors were accused of being a demoralizing influence. However, the fault may be with them, since they indulged, often provokingly, in the depiction of the lower class of women. The geisha was their favorite heroine."

Japanese authors have developed on the commercial if not on the artistic side. We read of them:

"They could not make a living by writing only twenty years ago, but to-day they are on the fair road to prosperity, the public demand for literature of any sort having tremendously increased. They will put a price on their writing, counting the pages, if not the words, like Americans. Nearly all the young students turned to writers at once. Hence the overflow of novels in 1899 and 1900. Not one in a hundred had literary merit—too often, alas! they verged on the coarse and the scandalous. The books were hardly pictures of human life."

The result, says Mr. Noguchi, is that for the last three years the public has been denouncing the native novel and turning to translations of Western fiction, the "immeasurable superiority" of which they admit. Last year, we are told, some fifty books, including works of Dumas, Hugo, Daudet, George Eliot, Hawthorne, and Maeterlinck were translated into Japanese.

It is interesting to learn that the feminine element is practically absent from the Japanese reading public. Mr. Noguchi states that "our Japanese woman rarely reads."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPELLING.

SOME few years ago the *The St. James's Gazette* deprecatingly remarked that "already newspapers in London are habitually using the ugliest forms of American spelling, and those silly eccentricities do not make the slightest difference in their circulation." While the public generally concedes the unphonetic character of English spelling, which for at least a quarter of a century the philological societies on both sides of the Atlantic have been trying to reform, Anglo-Saxon conservatism has been slow to adopt even the slightest changes. Usage in the United States, however, has moved faster in this respect than in England, and a few American journals have adopted certain emended spellings, such as thru (through), tho (though), and catalog (catalogue). Dr. Edwin W. Bowen, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May) touches on this subject of English and American spelling. He writes: "It may be a shocking thing to say, but investigation will prove it true, that if those British critics who censure our spelling so severely, as offending their esthetic sense, were more familiar with the history of the language, they would, without doubt, have far less comment to make upon the so-called eccentricities of American spelling." We quote some of the instances he cites in support of this statement:

"We Americans, however, with our characteristic spirit of independence have made bold to break away from British tradition and custom in the writing of certain English words and have introduced a few minor reforms in our spelling. . . . The British journals ever and anon draw attention to our manner of writing such words as *favor*, *honor*, *center*, *program*, *almanac*, *tire*, *curb*, *check*, and *criticize*, and the like, which they spell *favour*, *honour*, *centre*, *programme*, *almanack*, *tyre*, *kerb*, *cheque*, and *criticise*. Now, in the case of most of these words, we submit that the American spelling is nearer the historical spelling, simpler and more logical than the British method. As for the words typified by *honor*, our method is simpler and nearer to the ultimate etymology. These words, it hardly need be observed, are borrowed from the Latin through the French. The British maintain that for this reason the spelling ought to conform to the French fashion. But they overlook the fact that these words have not always been written in English according to the French manner of writing. Dr. Johnson, the eminent lexicographer of the eighteenth century, wrote *honor* beside *honour*, *neighbor* beside *neighbour*, *harbor* beside *harbour*,

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and the like. Indeed, the great Cham allowed himself considerable latitude in the matter of English orthography. Moreover, the Norman-French forms of these words were written in a variety of ways, as *our*, *eur*, *ur*, and also *or*. Even on the historical ground, therefore, there is not lacking some authority for the American spelling. If the English were consistent, they would be forced by the logic of their argument to write uniformly *govenour*, *errour*, *emperour*, *oratour*, *horrour*, and *odolour*, as well as *honour* and *favour*. But practise shows their glaring lack of consistency, since they do not spell these words ordinarily with *u*. It ought not to be regarded as a reproach upon American spelling, because in our desire for simplicity and uniformity we have rejected the *u* in this entire class of words like *honor*, thus making the spelling more in keeping with the Latin derivation. We can at least lay claim to simplicity and consistency. If we are provincial, we can not be charged with arbitrariness in our spelling.

"As for the writing of *center*, *meter*, *meager*, and words of this kind, the American method has as much history and logic in its favor as the British spelling has. Analogy, too, if that may be cited as an argument, supports our spelling, for we all write *perimeter*, *diameter*, never otherwise, whether we be American or English. The word *center*, according to Lowell, who was no mean authority on matters pertaining to our speech, 'is no Americanism; it entered the language in that shape and kept it at least as late as Defoe.' . . . . . .

"It is not to be supposed for a moment, however, that our utilitarian disregard of tradition is so strong as to have eliminated all useless letters in our American spelling. There is many a word in which an epenthetic letter is still retained merely because the traditional spelling shows it. *Sovereign*, *comptroller*, *island*, and *rhyme* may be cited as examples in point. Perhaps it ought to be added that the emended spelling *rime* for *rhyme* appears to be meeting with favor in certain philological circles."

THE TRUE GREATNESS OF THACKERAY.

THE appearance, forty years after his death, of the first complete biographical sketch of William Makepeace Thackeray, has occasioned some fresh appraisals of his place and significance in the literature of the nineteenth century. The biography referred to is written by Mr. Charles Whibley, and is published in the English Modern Writers Series. Miss M. M. Mallock, writing in *The Messenger* (New York) for April, finds Mr. Whibley's book something less than sympathetic as an appreciation, but important as exhibiting the close connection between the life-history and the life-work of its subject. "It throws into full prominence," she further admits, "the exuberance and vitality of a nature to which, perhaps, more than to anything else, may be attributed the place held by Thackeray's work in the fiction of the last century." Not only is Thackeray's legacy to this age an "historical" one—and in a sense the pictures he has bequeathed to us of the life of his own time possess a value of the same sort as belongs to the work of Hogarth, Smollet, and Fielding—but he belongs, as Miss Mallock points out, to "that gifted minority of story-tellers who have managed to project the ideal into the real, and to give us, in some of their brain children, real friends and companions." According to Miss Mallock, "Vanity Fair" and "Henry Esmond," in their several ways, represent the highest of his "high-level" work.

She finds that Thackeray shares with other novelists "the not uncommon inability to do much justice to the people he most wishes to recommend." In his use of caricature, she states, he is commonly very moderate, and rarely, like Dickens, carries it into the region of the simply grotesque. We are reminded by her that Thackeray took his own writings very seriously, looking on himself even more as a lay preacher than as a writer of stories. In this connection we quote the following passage from Miss Mallock's paper:

"The moral message, of which, according to his own account, he felt himself particularly in charge, was to the effect that everybody being in most ways about equally to blame, it becomes everybody's duty to make unlimited allowance for everybody else; but his exhortations on this head, however well meant, can not be said to rise much above the level of copybook moralizing. His own philosophy, as a matter of fact, was of too vague a sort to allow him very much to say on any of the more ultimate questionings of life and thought. At the bottom of it there lay the empirical skepticism of the eighteenth century, while superimposed on this was a moderate degree of approbation for Protestant Christianity in its more fluid forms."

Miss Mallock admits the grounds of some of Mr. Whibley's strictures, as when he compares Thackeray's habit of prosy moralizing to "the chorus of tiresome elders in a Greek play," or describes his occasional rather mawkish mixture of sentiment and cynicism as a sort of "sniggering through tears." But these, she urges, are little more than surface blemishes, and in no way affect those lasting qualities to which his work is especially able to lay claim. She concludes:

"For many causes, the chief interest of much even of the ablest fiction of the last century has been more or less of a passing one. The extensive use of the novel, as the instrument of one or another sort of propagandism, has made this inevitable. From Thackeray's work, on the contrary, taking it as we have done, on its higher level, the elements which lead to premature oblivion are singularly absent. He concerns himself but little either with popular polemics or public events; and he deals with what may be called 'costume' incidentally only.

"How extremely well his colors wear we may see by contrasting them with those of many of his contemporaries. He draws human nature to the broad lines which to the majority will be always the most convincing, and with the robustness and vitality, moreover, of an eighteenth-century *raconteur*; and tho it is no doubt unusual that a writer of his caliber should have steered so clear as he has done of the burning questions of his time, still it is just because he has done this that his books form, not his own memorial merely, but a gift of undiminishing value for generations yet to come."

Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (April), claims that Thackeray, notwithstanding the name and fame he has achieved, is a much greater genius than his countrymen have generally recognized. To the tendency in recent fiction to regard artistic execution as the chief end and "to prefer delicate insinuation of shades of character to a frank and bold portrayal of human nature in its broader aspects," he attributes "the present inclination, especially among American critics, to belittle Thackeray as a writer characterized by artistic coarseness and exaggeration." He admits, however, that "there is no great writer in our language, except Shakespeare, who shows so many signs of hurry and carelessness in his work." This is the way he accounts for it:

"The true explanation of this curious carelessness seems to be that Thackeray, in his method of writing, was essentially a magnificent *improvisatore*, with an inexhaustible fund of observation of and comment on life and character. He sees the whole spectacle going on before him, and at any particular moment he is occupied with the action of the moment rather than with questions of style or of the proportion of the whole. In nothing is this improvising quality more remarkably illustrated than in his extraordinary alertness and vitality over every little side-scene and side-character in the human comedy. In his three great novels of modern life there are no dead corners anywhere; no dummies. He can not give Rawdon and Macmurdo their breakfast in the mess-room, after the serious colloquy concerning Lord Steyne, without throwing in a sketch of the young fellows there, and 'that violent little devil Tandyman,' and his indignation about the result of the fight between the Butcher and the Pet; he can not refer to Miss Quigley's little passage of courtesies with Colonel Newcome without throwing in a passing picture of the poor governess in her own room, high up in that lone house, with 'her little desk containing her mother's letters and her mementoes of home'; and in the scenes in the 'Back Kitchen,' or 'The Haunt' (apparently two names for the same place), we seem to hear Tom Sarjent talking in blank verse, Archer rattling off his unblushing inventions, or Warrington's voice as he lazily winds up his lecture on sobriety and honest living with '*Video meliora probo-que*—I mean, bring it me hot with sugar, John'; humors of characterization which, it

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must be admitted, have no more to do with the story than the chaff between Falstaff and the Prince and Poins has to do with the plot of 'Henry IV.'"

On the question as to which of Thackeray's works are the highest exponents of his genius, Mr. Statham writes:

"Thackeray's genuine greatness rests on his two historical novels and on his three most prominent novels of modern life—'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' and 'The Newcomes'; and on the latter more especially than on the former. This opinion is, I am aware, in opposition to that of Thackeray himself, who said that he 'wished to stand or fall by "Esmond"'; and it is in opposition to the popular verdict, which usually cites 'Esmond' as the author's masterpiece, while among literary critics there has been a tendency of late to regard 'Barry Lyndon' as the most remarkable of all his works."

For the three novels of contemporary life mentioned above, Mr. Statham makes the following claim:

"In these he has shown a knowledge of human nature, a variety of invention of human character, an instinctive power of giving to each personage his appropriate and characteristic utterance, which, if we can not call it equal to, is at least analogous to that possessed by Shakespeare. In this sense he has at all events come nearer to Shakespeare than any other writer in our language has attained."

Against the charge of cynicism, so constantly laid against Thackeray, Mr. Statham protests. We quote as follows:

"There never was a writer whose love for humanity was more obvious, more genuine, more sincere—welling up as it does, from time to time, in passages such as those which close Chapters XLIV. and LIX. of 'Pendennis,' or Chapter XXVI. of 'The Newcomes'; passages which come from the heart if ever anything did. We see it again in his love for children and boys, always the index of a warm and generous nature—indeed, all his life he seems to have retained much of the boy himself. But nowhere more strikingly is Thackeray's love for mankind displayed than in his faculty (and this also how Shakespearian a note!) of recognizing the possible spark of good in a bad or inferior nature. . . . I believe that this charge of cynicism is really a kind of revenge taken by the commonplace crowd against Thackeray for having told them the truth about themselves too plainly. In inditing his comedy of modern life, he was no doubt spurred to a great extent by a moral indignation, which had its groundwork in an intense love of truth and hatred of shams, and which fired off its bolts especially against two forms of social humbug—the hunting after titles and worldly honors, and the prostitution of love and marriage at the counter of finance."

Possibly Thackeray was not a philosophic thinker, nor a finished and consummate literary stylist, Mr. Statham concludes; "but for insight into human nature, for depth and fulness of human sympathy, for power and variety in character-painting, he stands absolutely alone among English writers of fiction."

Roosevelt and Carnegie as Critics: A French View.—"Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew Carnegie can lose themselves without danger among the most glittering of generalities. They will always be happy in themselves, and they will always inspire in some of their readers the sentiments of admiration which these readers will easily find in themselves."

In this way a French writer (J. Ernest-Charles) begins a review of Mr. Roosevelt's "American Ideals," and Mr. Carnegie's two works, "The Empire of Business" and "Great Britain from an American Point of View." In this article (in the *Revue Bleue*) the French critic brackets the sentiments of the President with those of Mr. Carnegie, and finds much enjoyment in the use of the "deadly parallel." His views are typical of a certain French attitude, however, and are worth quoting. He says:

"Mediocre, simple, picturesque, amusing, very amusing, exceedingly amusing, they [the President and Mr. Carnegie] represent fairly well the new criticism. Permit me to smile. They are so diverting, so powerful, so moving, and so comical with their cut-and-dried, imperturbable speculations on our modern life, their direct, vigorous style, and easy assurance. They represent the new criticism, the criticism of the man of action. . . . These strong, jolly fellows of over the sea, these fellows of good stomach, vigorous limb, and steady eye, they really do stand for the criticism of the strenuous man, and we must not rail at this sort of philosophy."

Referring to President Roosevelt's love for athletics, M. Ernest-Charles observes:

"Oh, the power of the eyeglass on the thoughtful athlete! Oh, the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon! While Roosevelt regards the world through his now historic eyeglasses, Carnegie piles up his fortune with his traditional good humor and becomes the great, the true, the good billionaire, the billionaire of the family who writes fables for wise little children. Nowadays President Roosevelt always wears his historic eyeglasses and his air of the pensive athlete. Carnegie is never without his traditional joviality—and his many millions. Besides, these two are great critics; together they have founded the school of the criticism of action."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANGLO-SAXON TENDENCIES IN FRENCH WRITING.

IN a certain subtle change which reveals itself in the writings of many modern French writers, the author of the Point of View in *Scribner's Magazine* (April) discovers a curious result of the present prestige of all things Anglo-Saxon. The change, he says, is discernible to those for whom such matters have interest and significance. We quote in part as follows:

"Where a few years ago a man could take up the new book of the leading French writer, or the last signed article in newspaper or review, with a reasonably sure anticipation of the agreeable esthetic titillation that comes of the thing said with a constant care for form and a felicitous achievement of it, he is now surprised, with increasing frequency, by phrases that give one the feeling of having been translated literally from an English original. This is not suggesting that English can not be written with the sense of form, but that its genius, its hall-mark, consists rather, as we know, in the putting of facts directly, with a sort of naked adherence to statement, while the genius and hall-mark of the French language would be the putting of facts allusively, with a comprehensive inclusion of the various side-meanings that any statement comports. So far as one can generalize about so complicated an organism as a language, this definition will probably hold. There have been times—whole periods, or individual instances—when the English sentence swelled into an orotund, involuted piece of Latinity, magnificent or obscure, as the case might be. These, however, were really accidents. Typical English has an objective *allure*, a straightforward gait that gets forcefully to its point precisely because it *excludes*. The Saxon spirit, the Saxon mold of the language, will have it so. And now we see the French writers who are seeking to give a straightforward, objective tone to their style, obtaining that effect by placing their words differently from what the habitual reader would expect; by making a cast of phrase, in short, which discards something of the construction of the Latin family model, in virtue of a construction that recalls the Saxon."

These writers, we are told, belong chiefly to the number of those whose aim is to stimulate the moral tone of their country to greater energy and virility. They seem to see a connection between Anglo-Saxon effectiveness and the English disregard of verbal grace. In support of this view the writer goes on to say:

"Certainly, the way in which people find it most natural to speak and write *has* a connection with the ruling tone of the civilization of their day. The hyperbolic Elizabethan English was the print of Italian and Spanish influence and the crowding, ill-digested, splendid mental acquisitions of the Renaissance. If English in its present sober manner, the manner most essentially, properly its own, is more and more the world-language, it is because it says, swift and pat, all that is needful for modern men and women who are all the time and everywhere in a hurry. Quick and conclusive English words are being taken up in other languages; and the direction of general thought is such that the very build of the English phrase is impressing itself on the minds of men bent on concrete accomplishment, and with scant time for the by-paths, however psychologically inviting, that lead from their main route."

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THE RENASCENCE OF WONDER IN ENGLISH POETRY.

TWO governing impulses, says Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, the London poet and novelist, sway the intellectual life of man. They are "the impulse of acceptance—the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world," and "the impulse to confront these phenomena with eyes of inquiry and wonder." The latter attitude, it need hardly be said, is essential to the production of great imaginative literature, and it appears, in a marked degree, in modern English poetry. The great change which took place in the poetry of the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth is characterized by Mr. Watts-Dunton as "the most important change in the history of English literature," and it was important, he thinks, just because it represented a "renascence of wonder." Elaborating this thought in a brilliant introductory essay to the third volume of Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature" (New Edition), Mr. Watts-Dunton says:

"As the movement substituted for the didactic materialism of the eighteenth century a new temper—or rather the revival of an old temper which to all appearance was dead—it has been called the Romantic Revival. The French Revolution is generally credited, by French writers at least, with having been the prime factor in this change. Now, beyond doubt, the French Revolution, the mightiest social convulsion recorded in the history of the world, was accompanied in France by such romantic poetry as that of André Chénier, and was followed many years afterward by the work of writers like Dumas, Victor Hugo, and others, until at last the bastard classicism of the age of Louis XIV. was entirely overthrown. In Germany, too, the French Revolution stimulated the poetry of Goethe and Schiller, and the prose of Novalis, Tieck, and F. Schlegel. And in England it stimulated, tho it did not originate, the romanticism of Scott, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. But in this as in so many matters, while other countries have had the credit of taking the lead in the great human march, the English race has really been in the van. Just as Cromwell and Washington preceded and were perhaps the main cause of Mirabeau and Danton, so Chatterton, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, and Byron preceded and were the cause of the romantic furore in France which, later on, was decided by the great battle of 'Hernani.' As the storm-wind is the cause and not the effect of the mighty billows at sea, so the movement in question was the cause and not the effect of the French Revolution. It was nothing less than a great revived movement of the soul of man, after a long period of prosaic acceptance in all things, including literature and art."

In order to appreciate the real significance of this revival, it is only necessary to compare the poetry of the romantic period with "the periwig poetry of Dryden and Pope" which it displaced. "Poetic art," says Mr. Watts-Dunton, "had come to consist in clever manipulations of the stock conventional language common to all writers alike; the language of poetry had become so utterly artificial, so entirely removed from the language in which the soul of man would naturally express its emotions, that poetry must die out altogether unless some kind of reaction should set in." Such a reaction was heralded by Thomson's "Seasons" and Gray's "Elegy," and found conscious expression in the poetry of Chatterton:

"It may be said of Chatterton that he was the renascence of wonder incarnate. To him St. Mary Redcliffe Church was as much alive as were the men about whom Pope wrote with such astonishing prosaic brilliance. This is one of the reasons why he bulks so largely among the poets of the renascence of wonder, for this renascence was shown not merely in the way in which man's mysterious destiny was conceived, but also in the way in which the theater of the human drama was confronted. This theater became as fresh, as replete with wonder, as the actors themselves. A new seeing was lent to man's eyes. And of this young poet it may almost be said that he saw what science is now affirming—the kinship between man and the lower animal—nay, even the sentience of the vegetable world. Further still, he felt that what is called dead matter is—as the very latest science is telling us—in a certain sense alive, shedding its influence around it."

While Cowper, Robert Burns, and William Blake all played an important part in the romantic movement, Mr. Watts-Dunton declares that the real leadership belonged to Sir Walter Scott, whose "Border Ballads," he thinks, must be set "at the very top of the pure poetry of the modern world." But great as was the influence of Scott, it is probable that the effect of his romantic work would have been less potent, had it not been for the influence of Coleridge. Mr. Watts-Dunton takes the view that "Christabel," "The Ancient Mariner," and "Kubla Khan" are, as regards the romantic spirit, "above—and far above—any work of any other English poet." He goes on to say:

"It is, however, owing to the very rarity of Coleridge's genius that not he but Scott popularized the romantic movement. In such purely poetical work as the first part of 'Christabel,' which was entirely unlocalized, realistic medieval pictures were not requisite as they were in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' After such works as Coleridge's, all that the romantic revival needed was a poet who would supply it with feet in addition to wings. Scott supplied those feet. However, in the second part of 'Christabel,' written later—in which the poem is localized after Scott's manner—Coleridge showed so much of Scott's influence that it may not be too fanciful to call these two immortal poets the binary star of romanticism revolving around one common poetic center. Scott's poetry became so immensely popular that it soon set every poet and every versifier, from Byron downward, writing romantic stories in octosyllabic couplets, with the old anapestic lilt of romantic poetry."

Wordsworth's "indomitable will and masterful simplicity of character" were strong factors in maintaining the romantic traditions. His influence, says Mr. Watts-Dunton, "was no doubt great upon all the poets of his time, and upon none was it greater than upon Byron, who scoffed at him." Shelley's place in the renascence of wonder is indicated thus:

"Of all the poets of this group, he was by far the most influenced by the social upheaval of the French Revolution; and, of course, apart from his splendid work in so many kinds of poetry, he is a very important figure in the revival of romanticism broadly considered. But those poems of his dealing with subjects akin to those represented by the purely romantic works of the old ballads and 'Christabel' show that in the renascence of wonder his place is not among the first. 'Queen Mab' is not the least in touch with the spiritual world. And there is more of the pure romantic glamour in Keats's two lines—

> Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn,

than in the whole of 'The Witch of Atlas.'"

In concluding, Mr. Watts-Dunton makes passing reference to Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, William Morris, and Swinburne, indicating that these poets, too, have had their part in the renascence of wonder. There is a danger, he adds, of some of our latter-day poets falling into artificiality and barren imitation of the earlier school. But this tendency is offset by an opposite trend toward sincerity and simplicity.

NOTES.

THE first collected edition of Mr. Bliss Carman's poems is announced by Messrs. Scott-Thaw Company, New York. It is to be a limited edition of five hundred copies, small folio, on hand-made paper, and rubricated throughout. The contents of Mr. Carman's nine former volumes of verse are included without omissions, supplemented by a number of poems which have so far appeared only in periodicals.

IN a recent paper on "The Need of a New Copyright Law," Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, expressed his conviction that the agitation in favor of perpetual copyright is a mistake. He suggested that our present duration of copyright (twenty-eight years, with a renewal for fourteen years) is, if anything, too long; but declared strongly for a revision of the present defective and contradictory laws on the subject. To this end he would have a commission appointed to study the whole subject, and to bring before Congress a measure which would do away with the present uncertainties and ambiguities.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.

THE case of a woman who slept for twenty consecutive years, the longest period of sleep that has been observed up to the present time, is reported by the French neurologist, M. Lancereaux, in the *Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine* (Paris, March 8). The patient, described as Marguerite B——, was of a neurotic and hysterical family, and had always been delicate and nervous. On May 31, 1883, following a severe fright, she was seized with violent attacks of hysteria, lasting about twenty-four hours, after which she fell into the profound sleep above mentioned, which was interrupted every month or every month and a half by sudden convulsive attacks. During this time she was kept alive entirely by injections of nourishment. The writer thus describes her awakening, which occurred just before her death at the end of her twenty years' sleep:

"On May 23, 1903, at nine o'clock in the morning . . . the patient was suddenly seized with a crisis of hysteria similar to that of the beginning of her pathologic state, . . . On the 24th, a new convulsion lasted nearly four hours without interruption. . . . The patient, without being positively awakened, succeeded in moving herself and raising herself on the bed.

"On the following day, the 25th, the convulsive movements were not renewed. M. B—— passed her hand before her eyes as if to remove a veil, then opened them, appeared to see and to hear, and tried to recover possession of herself and to put herself in communication with the exterior world, for she endeavored to understand some words which a priest addressed to her.

"On the 26th, at six o'clock in the morning, she is more awake, opens her eyes upon being ordered to do so, reacts to pinching of the skin of the arm, and says in a weak voice that she has been pinched. . . . The attack of sleep with all its accessory symptoms has definitely ceased. . . . . .

"Then, gradually regaining self-consciousness, she recognizes with difficulty the persons about her. She is informed of the present date; but she has trouble at first to recall the order of succession of the days. . . . Her memory is carried back to a distant period, and she is subconscious of a blank in her existence. She asks her age; her mother, subtracting the years passed in sleep, tells her that it is twenty-two years, and presents to her, as being her sister, a niece born the evening of the beginning of her sleep. However, it is difficult for her to enter into precise details with regard to past events. It can be proven that she has lost the remembrance of the occurrences immediately preceding her sleep, while she has retained clearly enough the memory of earlier occurrences. She does not remember either having been sick or having had her teeth extracted, or any of the unusual incidents during the course of her illness. . . . It is difficult to affirm that she may not have been, up to a certain point, conscious of what was passing around her. Dr. Liégeois, who had occasion to visit her several years before her death, and who attempted to treat her by suggestion, thinks that she was not absolutely unconscious, and the same opinion was expressed by Dr. Voisin, by Dr. Salpêtrière, and also by Dr. Farez.

"Had she awakened under more favorable conditions, the patient would undoubtedly have gradually recovered her memory. Indeed, like an epileptic after an attack, she was absolutely unconscious of the circumstances which had immediately preceded her crisis of sleep, whereas she remembered earlier events very well, and confirmed also the opinion of Charcot, according to whom the lethargic sleep was only a modified hystero-epileptic attack.

"One circumstance which particularly impressed Dr. Charlier was that, on her awakening, M. B—— spoke the dialect of her childhood and not that of the years which preceded her attack. . . . In spite of the psychic modifications resulting from this extraordinary affection, intelligence was restored no less completely on awakening, and the patient responded clearly to questions put to her, and would recall on the following day what had happened to her in the evening."

The woman's death occurred May 28, 1903, the third day after her awakening from her continuous sleep of twenty years and two months. With regard to the nature of protracted sleep in this and similar cases, M. Lancereaux comments as follows:

"Is this sleep natural sleep? It does not seem so, for if we look at the eyes, we perceive that the eyelids are palpitating, blinking, agitated by little quiverings, or by throbbing, and if they are opened it is common to find a sort of strabismus which does not appertain to normal sleep. Besides, the silence in such cases is always absolute, for noise is not heard, and pinching the skin, as well as the most diverse tortures, can be practised without the subject's retaining the least recollection on awakening.

"The title of 'the sleeper' applied to this patient and to most of the patients of the same nature is not, therefore, exact, since it is not a question of natural sleep, but rather of a pathologic state which manifestly is to be compared to the state of hibernation peculiar to certain animal species, among which, at a given moment, the life of relation and the vegetative life are, so to speak, annihilated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EFFECT OF DARKNESS ON LIVING CREATURES.

A LABORATORY was founded in Paris in 1896 for the special purpose of observing the influence of light and darkness upon animals. To this end, part of it is underground, being situated in that part of the Catacombs under the Jardin des Plantes, while the second part consists of an aquarium building in the Zoological Gardens. In the first portion experiments are carried out upon animals that live normally in the light, while subterranean animals are observed in the second part, being exposed to daylight to study the modifications which may be thus brought about. An account of the results thus obtained has just been given by M. Armand Viré, whose report is abstracted in *The Scientific American* (April 23). Says this paper:

"Regarding the normal animals which are kept in the dark, these are especially the Crustaceæ, Batrachians, and different varieties of fish. The crustaceans showed the following phenomena: The gray pigment disappears by patches which increase in size until the entire disappearance of the color. The eye remains normal at first, but after a year it becomes slightly modified in the forepart, altho upon dissection no change is remarked in the retina or the optic nerves. On the contrary, the organs of smell, touch, and taste show a marked hypertrophy at the end of a few months. Their length increases gradually until the organs have their dimensions tripled. The observations seem to show that the organs which are now useless, such as the eye, tend to subsist for a considerable time, and this explains in a certain degree the presence of these residual organs in a number of animals, and which could not be accounted for except by this conservative action of the organism. The parts which now become more useful, such as the hearing, touch, and smell, owing to the disuse of the eye, take at once a development which accords with their increased functions.

"In the case of the fish a singular phenomenon was observed. After remaining for five years in the dark, the eye of an eel increased in size until it became double its usual volume. This fact would appear to be in contradiction to the preceding, if it is not remarked that the optical nervous system is somewhat reduced, showing thus that the hypertrophy of the external organ will no doubt give place later on to an atrophy. . . . Another fact remarked in connection with the fish is a reduction of the length in the dark. In the case of twelve gold cyprins six were placed in the Catacombs and six in the light. The food was the same for the two portions. After two years the specimens kept in the dark changed their color to a pinkish-white. Their length became only one-half that of the second lot, which retained their fine red tint.

"The subterranean animals which were kept in the light in order to observe the modifications which might occur were mainly crustaceans, obtained from the Catacombs and elsewhere. . . . The crustaceans lack the eye and optical nervous system—that is, all the organs which are capable of receiving luminous impressions. The latter specimens have the eye atrophied and covered by the general tegument. Nevertheless, all the specimens are sensitive to light and show by very distinct reactions that light is disagreeable to them. This is probably not a direct perception of the light, but a sensation of a chemical order which is transmitted

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from the pigment cells to the brain by the general nervous system. In fact, after several months' experiment, the Proteus commences to assume a color; at first this is light and diffused, then it becomes darker, ending in a violet-black coloration with occasionally a series of small yellow patches, except under the head and body, which remain white. With the crustaceans the action is much slower and as yet only slight black patches have appeared on the skin. It is expected to make a series of experiments upon mammals in the underground laboratory as soon as a good system of ventilation is installed in order to supply the necessary fresh air."

A PHILOSOPHER'S STORY OF HIS LIFE.

THE Autobiography of Herbert Spencer, which has just been published in two large volumes, is pronounced by all the critics the most notable book of its kind issued this year. Naturally the reviewers have all tried to see in it, first of all, traces of Spencer's scientific method. Says a writer in the Philadelphia *Press:*

"No review can do justice to the book that does not consider it first as a 'natural history' of the author, the master thinker of his times and one of the greatest intellectual forces of all time. Nothing could be more logical than that he who applied the doctrine of organic evolution to everything in mind and nature should also make a scientific study of himself and his philosophy as a natural product of evolution. In pursuing this remarkable investigation he is guided by 'one significant truth,' that 'in the genesis of a system of thought the emotional nature is a large factor, perhaps as large a factor as the intellectual nature.'"

In like manner the critic of the Boston *Evening Transcript* writes:

"It is, of course, needless to say that the student of the synthetic philosophy will have no difficulty in recognizing Herbert Spencer's mind and hand in this distinctive autobiography. It is not a literary achievement in any sense. It is merely the story of a life and of a life work which have had a great influence upon the trend of modern thought. For his autobiographical purposes, Spencer divides his life into two grand divisions, dealing (1) with his ancestry, his early life and his professional career as an engineer, and (2) with his work as a writer and philosopher. . . . . .

"Yet this autobiography possesses a human interest apart from its mere self-exposition of a philosophical mind. It reveals Spencer as a very notable figure, and its introspective searchings of heart and mind are alive with a vivacity and humor scarcely to be expected from the author of 'The Data of Ethics.' His acquaintanceship with many celebrated contemporary figures in art, science, politics, and letters, his unconventional ways of life, his quaint and unattractive personality, all give a background of overwhelming interest to this autobiography. It is not a great literary work, but it is a great essay in mental development."

Writing in *The Times Saturday Review* (New York) on "Spencer's View of Life," Joseph O'Connor says:

"This book will always be of importance, for, tho the influence of Herbert Spencer seems to be waning, he was a great and original thinker, and his system of philosophy, whether it stands or falls, has bent the thought of a generation and will keep a position of commanding interest. The autobiography is the natural history of a philosopher, which aims at tracing the sources of his physical and intellectual characteristics, the process of his education in school and in life, and the genesis of the evolutionary ideas set forth in his works; and therein all its value lies. . . . . .

"In the nature of the case the book is full of egotism; and yet, tho egotism is self-revelation, it does not suggest Spencer's individuality. It is too vague and abstract. There are intellectual entities everywhere, but no people; so that, as one reads, the witticism of Marian Evans comes to mind. He was talking to her, after a return from a fishing tour in Scotland, of his success with flies that he had made, not in accordance with the nice theories of experts as to what attracts salmon or sea trout, but in the belief that these fish do not discriminate, and rise, when hungry, to anything that looks like a fly. 'My aim,' he said, 'was to make the best average representation of an insect buzzing on the surface of the water.' 'Yes,' she answered, 'you have such a passion for generalizing that you even fish with a generalization.' This is saying in jest what the critic has striven to say formally. Huxley put the same impression with even more subtlety. He said in the discussion of a tragedy, when some one quoted Spencer's opinion: 'Oh, you know Spencer's idea of a tragedy is a deduction killed by a fact.'"

Miss Evans ("George Eliot") was apparently Spencer's most intimate friend among women, and her name appears more than once in his pages. His craniometrical description of her is characteristic:

"Her head was larger than is usual in women. It had, moreover, a peculiarity distinguishing it from most heads, whether feminine or masculine—namely, that its contour was very regular. Usually heads have here and there either flat places or slight hollows, but her head was everywhere convex."

In like manner, too, he treats of his other friends, as if they were "specimens" of some kind. Says *The Evening Post's* reviewer:

"A terrible frankness was always Mr. Spencer's foible. As he says, he had 'a constitutional lack of reticence.' He does not in the least spare himself; and his kindred and friends he writes about with a sublime impartiality—a sort of scientific detachment, as if they were so many beetles, with pins stuck through them, on cards, and he the appointed lecturer on their structure, habits, and abnormalities. He is transparently honest through all. Never did a man set out to tell the whole story of his life with a calmer determination to keep back nothing essential. And yet we find him confessing half-way through, as if in despair: 'At first sight it seems possible for one who narrates his own life and draws his own portrait to be quite truthful; but it proves to be impossible. There are various media which distort things seen through them, and an autobiography is a medium which produces some irremediable distortions.'"

Another interesting trait shown in the autobiography is Spencer's liberal-mindedness. Says *The Evening Post:*

"He doubtless had a certain sense of humor; but some forms of playful or rhetorical exaggeration went sadly astray with him. Thus he comes upon Mr. Mozley declaring that Spencer's works are an 'imposing system which occupies several yards of shelf in most public libraries.' Whereupon the severe autobiographer observes, with all gravity: 'The least number connoted by the word 'several' is three, and at the time Mr. Mozley wrote the volumes I had published occupied twenty-one inches, or less than a fifth.' Another instance of the same sort of thing is seen in Spencer's protest against a phrase of Huxley's. That writer, who did not always feel it necessary to measure his words, had spoken in a letter of the fact that he used to read Spencer's proofs, and added: 'There is no telling how many brilliant speculations I have been the means of choking in an embryonic state.' This would never do for the literal author of 'First Principles.' Tho eighty years of age when this letter of Huxley's was published, he looked up his manuscript, found that there were not more than 'four passages of a speculative kind' that had disappeared in 'three volumes,' and reported to Leonard Huxley. The latter, with what feelings may be imagined, made due correction in *The Athenæum*, tho he could not resist adding that 'epistolary humor is not always to be taken literally.' That doctrine, however, Spencer would have died before admitting. Perhaps his constant annoyance at being himself misunderstood—by Mill, by Martineau, and by countless others—was somehow bound up with this insensitiveness to the humorously exaggerated."

A similar tendency is shown in the following incident cited by a critic in *The Herald* (New York):

"He had at one time contemplated emigrating to New Zealand. He had discussed the matter with friends of like mind.

"'Averse to unmethodic ways of judging, it occurred to me that aid might be had by making a rough numerical valuation of the several ends in life which might be respectively better achieved, these by staying at home and those by emigrating; and that by adding up the numbers on each side totals would be obtained which would yield more trustworthy ideas of the relative advantages than mere unaided contemplation.'

"He has preserved the estimates then made. Among the po-

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tential advantages of New Zealand he puts marriage, rating it at 100. The next highest figure is also on the New Zealand side, but it is only '40, better health.' Arithmetically stated, the highest advantage he conceived of as offered by a continued residence in England was '30, intercourse with relations.' The implication, he points out, is decided enough.

"'The relative values assigned make it clear that a state of celibacy was far from my ideal.'"

That Spencer's chief concern in this book was to give a scientific explanation of his career, and that his account of his ancestry, environment, and education goes far toward accounting for the whole, is *The Evening Post's* conclusion. It says:

"We see the tendency to question everything and to mend everything to be a well-marked family trait. A born tinker and contriver, Spencer had, in his engineering years, a passion to improve on every tool and appliance, from an air-pump to a fishing-rod. His thirst for causes; his coolly skeptical fronting of every-day conventional or superstitious beliefs, and of the most sacred religious convictions alike; his generalizing intellect; his heroic determination to speak the word given him at the cost of friendship and health; his zeal for social and political betterment as well as for truer thinking—all this is set before us in a way to reinforce admiration and to renew the personal stimulus which Spencer undoubtedly imparted, and still imparts, tho in a less degree, to so many and such differing minds—from Lewes to Stevenson. The tense purpose with which Spencer wrought through so many years of invalidism to persuade the world to change, was as fine as was the philosophic poise into which he passed when his work was done, and which led him to be reconciled to the fact that the tough old world had not changed as rapidly as he had hoped it would."

DO EARTHQUAKES THROW THE MAGNETIC POLES OUT OF PLACE?

IT has been known for some time that the earth's poles are not fixed points. Their position is continually varying within slight limits, so that if an adventurous explorer should stand on the North Pole to-morrow he would have to go elsewhere to perform the same feat next year. This polar motion was first revealed several years ago, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, by the discovery that the latitudes of places on the earth's surface are continually varying. All other possible explanations of this phenomenon having been proved untenable, astronomers now agree that it is due to actual shifting of the poles, and hence of the equator, the base line from which latitudes are measured. The assignment of a cause of this phenomenon is complicated by the fact that the polar motion appears to be very irregular. It has recently been suggested that a principal factor may be the displacement of masses of the earth's crust, due to earthquakes. This and other phases of the problem are discussed in *La Nature* (April 16) by M. A. de Lapparent, of the Paris Academy of Sciences, in an article, entitled "The Wandering Poles." Says this writer:

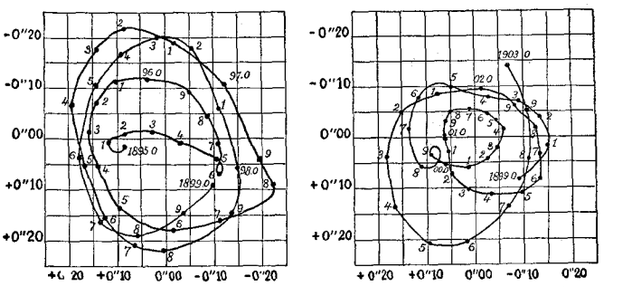
"The constant displacement of the poles having been proved and measured, it remains to ascertain to what causes it seems reasonable to attribute them.

"There is one that immediately suggests itself to the mind. Mechanics teaches us that the axis of rotation of a solid on which constant exterior forces are acting can not change unless the solid itself is not invariable—that is, unless the distribution of its elements is susceptible of modification.

"Now we know that there are taking place on the surface of the globe displacements of material of considerable importance. Glaciers advance or recede, snow melts, ice that has accumulated at the poles is transported to lower latitudes; continents daily lose their substance, which is little by little washed into the ocean. It is thus quite reasonable to think that these changes in the distribution of terrestrial material may suffice to explain the slight displacement of the poles that has been noted.

"Only in this case it would seem that the period of displacement should be annual, and should present few differences from one year to another. How, then, does it happen, first that the yearly curve is not a closed one, and, second, that the pole should have been so far removed from its mean position in 1898 while in 1900 it kept so near that position?

"Here comes in an observation made in 1902 by Prof. Milne before the Royal Geographical Society and already noted by the same scientist in 1893 in *The Japanese Seismological Journal*. It is that a relation exists—at least statistically—between the degree of variations of latitude and the frequency of great earthquakes.



POLAR DISPLACEMENT.

1895-1899. 1899-1903.

"Consider the curve described during a year by the pole and develop it on a straight line on the scale adopted in the figures. We shall thus obtain a certain length, which will be that of the path traversed by the pole, or its total displacement. Now notice the table prepared in 1902 by Professor Milne:

Years.	No. of violent earthquakes.	Total displacement of the pole.
1895	9	0.55"
1896	18	0.91"
1897	44 or 47	1.07"
1898	50	0.79"

"With the exception of the number found for 1898, this table shows a sort of proportionality between the number of violent shocks and the polar displacement. Later M. Cancani showed that the figure 0.79" depended on a defective measurement and should be 1.03", which would make the proportionality still more evident.

"As for several years past the study of earthquakes has been making great progress, M. Cancani, who is chief of a section of the Meteorological Institute at Rome, has proposed to verify Milne's rule for the years between 1899 and 1902. . . . This is his result:

Years.	Earthquakes.	Polar displacements.
1899	27	0.72"
1900	17	0.32"
1901	22	0.53"
1902	29	0.97"

"Here the agreement is quite remarkable.

"Must we conclude that there is a relation of cause and effect between the two phenomena? Since great seismic disturbances result, apparently, from movements that take place in the earth's crust, an oceanic region sinking while a neighboring continental region tends to rise, is it not natural that this factor should contribute effectively to the change of distribution of terrestrial mass, and, consequently, affect the position of the axis conjointly with the annual exterior causes?

"To accept this conclusion as demonstrated would perhaps be a little hasty. We can not deny, however, its great probability. In any case the subject merits persevering study. It would be decidedly interesting if observation of the stars, the basis of the determination of latitudes, should thus become an indirect method of 'auscultation' of the terrestrial globe, enabling us to detect variations in its crust. This would rehabilitate the astrologer of whom Lafontaine tells us, for in this case observation overhead might not be a bad method at all of finding out what is going on beneath our feet!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AUTOMATIC GATE-KEEPER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE coin-receiving device used at the entrance of the St. Louis Fair, in connection with the ordinary registering turnstiles, is so arranged that the turnstile will be locked except when a proper coin is placed in the machine, when it admits one person, automatically locking again until the next coin is placed in it. The following description is quoted from *The World's Fair Bulletin*:

"The machine consists of a stout oak box or pedestal, thirty-three inches high by eleven inches square, capped by a heavy iron casting, which supports the working parts of the machine.

"On top of the cap is the head for receiving the coin. This is a heavy brass frame supporting vertically two pieces of plate glass between which the coin falls, being introduced through a brass hopper at the top. This glass and brass head is about nine inches high from the iron cap of the pedestal, and where the coin is introduced into the hopper has a polished brass table about seven by three and a half inches square, which is used by the gateman for sounding any doubtful coin which may be presented to him.

"From the side of the machine next to the turnstile there projects a latch which normally prevents the turnstile from turning forward so as to admit a person. When, however, the proper coin is deposited in the hopper at the top of the machine, it falls between the two plates of glass until it strikes a device by means of which an electric circuit is completed; this operates a lock on the inside of the machine, releasing the projecting latch and allowing one person to pass through the gate.

"The machine is so constructed that should several coins of the right denomination be dropped in at the same time it will admit just as many people as have been paid for, and will then automatically lock itself until more money is deposited.

"On the inside of the pedestal is a registering device which counts each coin as it is deposited in the locked receptacle provided for that purpose.

"The general appearance of the machine gives the impression of strength and durability, and at the same time sufficient care has been given to appearance. The wooden pedestal is finished as black Flemish oak, the iron cap is covered by an enamel of Tuscan red, and the brass work has in part a polished and in part a dipped finish.

"The whole machine is strongly bolted to the floor in proper position in relation to the turnstile which it controls."

An Attempt to Cure Blindness with Radium—The German press announced in March last that Professor London was occupied in St. Petersburg in studying the effects of radium rays on blind eyes, and that he had hopes by this means of restoring the power of sight. The Emperor William became interested in these researches, and the German Minister of Public Instruction requested Professor Greeff, director of the eye clinic at La Charité, to study the effects of radium on healthy and diseased eyes and report thereon. In the last number of the *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, Professor Greeff describes his experiments, which are thus noticed in the New York *Herald* (European edition):

"As regards the effect of radium on healthy eyes, he shows that this is first apparent when the radium preparation is brought within about 10 centimeters [4 inches] of the eye. The eye then suddenly becomes aware of a strange, faint, pale-green luminosity which gets dimmer as the preparation is withdrawn. The patient is unable to say whence the rays proceed. At the beginning of the illumination the retina is not immediately affected by the rays—the effect of light is created by the fact that certain parts of the eye, especially the crystalline lens, are rendered fluorescent by the radium, and of this the retina becomes conscious. In regard to the action of radium rays on blind eyes, says Professor Greeff, we must, before all, take into consideration their condition—whether completely sightless or still in possession of some remnant of vision. The latter are generally classed as blind because their powers of sight are so limited that they are, for all practical purposes, the same. Physiologically, however, there is a considerable difference in so far as in one case there is a consciousness of light, in the other none.

Professor London neglected to test the patient's consciousness of light in each case, whence it followed that the blind persons whom he tried with radium rays furnished negative or contradictory data. If by chance he fell upon a patient who still possessed a vestige of sight, the patient was able to perceive the effect of the radium. Professor London then tried, by presenting shadow pictures, letters, etc., on a transparent screen illuminated by radium to bring these objects within comprehension of the blind patient. By this means the eye of a blind man still able to distinguish light from darkness gained the sensation of being able to see large objects. This sensation—and this is the decisive factor—can be also obtained by the substitution for the radium and the fluorescent screen of a petroleum lamp and a dark shade. He has, therefore, come to the conclusion that radium rays have no specific effect."

Wild White Blackberries.—Our recent description, taken from *The Strand Magazine*, of the success of a Californian plant-breeder in producing white blackberries has elicited the following information from Prof. Milton W. Humphreys, of the University of Virginia, who writes us under date of April 16:

"It may interest your readers to know that white blackberries grow naturally, and can not be called very rare in the mountains on the western borders of Virginia. At 'Nimrod Hall,' on the Cowpasture River, white blackberries grow within fifty yards of some of the cottages. The ordinary blackberry turns from green to red and then to black. The white variety turns from green to almost pure white, and then to a very pale cream color, being considerably nearer a pure white than are the white strawberries which abound in certain sections of West Virginia."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON found, after long experiments and practise," says *The Medical Times*, "that 64° Fahr. is the best temperature in which to conduct mental labor. If the temperature falls below this the mind becomes drowsy and inactive, and if it rises much above there is a relaxed state of the body and mind which soon leads to fatigue and exhaustion. It is important that the temperature be the same in all parts of the room and that it be steadily maintained."

THE dire effects of the hard winter, says *The Railway Age*, are more evident in the used-up condition of motive power than at any previous time in railroad history. "On the Pennsylvania lines this is very apparent in the engines now in shops and in waiting for treatment. The Altoona plant is pressed to its capacity, and the road is sending the overflow to outside shops for repairs. The purchase of one thousand new engines in the past two years was a wise provision of the management to prepare for the enormous increase of tonnage then in sight, and was a fortunate investment, otherwise the wheels would have been locked tight in icy fetters. The severity of the winter has put over 20 per cent. of the 5,000 engines of the road in a condition requiring extensive repairs."

THE possibility of melting carbon and maintaining it in the liquid condition has been demonstrated by Dr. A. Ludwig, says *The Scientific American*. "The heating was effected under great pressure in the electric furnace, and a curious phenomenon noticed at 1,500 atmospheres was that after a brief failure of the arc, the current refused to pass even when the voltage was much increased. It is supposed that as the carbon passed into liquid and transparent state, it assumed a rare allotropic form, becoming a non-conductor. The test was too brief for a study of this condition, but was made to include a sudden cooling of the molten carbon by a flooding with water of the interior of the pressure vessel. Tho minute diamonds were recognized in the gray powder thus obtained, the result was not wholly satisfactory."

THE SUN AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.—"In these days, in which so much is being written of the stimulant and beneficial action of the actinic rays of the sun, it is but natural," says *The Medical News*, "that the reverse of the picture should also find a painter. Finsen, indeed, who has been the pioneer in the therapeutic application of these rays, was also the one to initiate the reaction, by his studies on smallpox and light, and on sunburn. Professor Fermi has pursued this latter line of investigation experimentally upon a large number of human subjects and with most interesting results. By exposing his 'material' to the direct sunlight for varying periods of time he was able, in a large precentage of cases, to produce the following set of symptoms, which often persisted over many days: Cephalalgia, dryness of the nasal mucosa, snuffing, coryza, pharyngitis, weariness, slight conjunctivitis, dryness of the lips, fever, pseudo-influenza, constipation, insomnia, epistaxis, various pains. This congeries of symptoms seems not very formidable, yet it induces the author to conclude, from the observed coincidence of meteorological conditions and of certain diseases, that exposure to the sun's rays is a predisposing factor in coryza, influenza, hay fever, and epidemic meningitis. A curious element to the fact that only 53 per cent. of the persons under experiment found the exposure disagreeable, while the others, notwithstanding the subsequent ill effects, enjoyed it."

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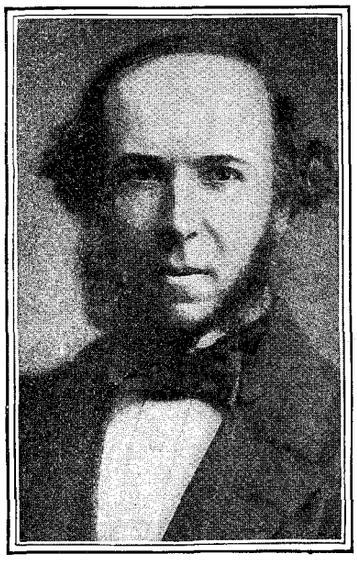
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HERBERT SPENCER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RELIGIOUS FAITH.

THE Autobiography of Herbert Spencer, now hailed as the book of the spring season, and by some reviewers as a feat of self-revelation only second to that of Rousseau's "Confessions," contains a few, but these highly significant, passages concerning his attitude toward religious faith. Long known to be one of negation, this attitude, revealed in its inceptive and reflective stages, appears, at least in the former stage, as something that might be described as temperamental rather than rational. His parents and immediate relatives were Wesleyans, of a strong and narrow religious observance. When Herbert, having passed the age of eighteen, was absent at Worcester, where he had entered upon his early engineering profession, his father, a man of intellectual capacity, wrote to him, calling his attention to religious questions and attempting to arouse his religious feelings. Says the son concerning these letters: "So far as I can remember, they met with no response, simply from inability to say anything which would be satisfactory to him, without being insincere." Continuing with an analysis of his own state of mind, he writes:



HERBERT SPENCER,
At the age of thirty-eight.

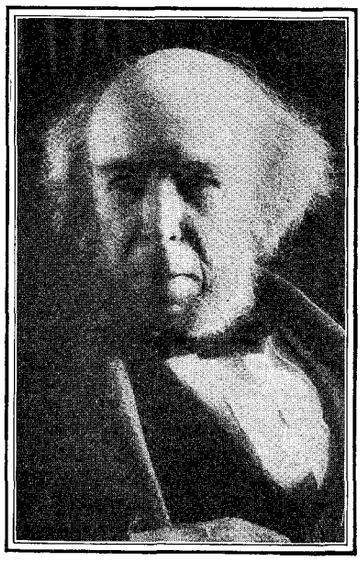
"How had this state of mind, unlike that general throughout our family, arisen? There were, probably, several causes. In childhood the learning of hymns, always, in common with other rote-learning, disagreeable to me, did not tend to beget any sympathy with the ideas they contained; and the domestic religious observances on Sunday evenings, added to those of the day, instead of tending to foster the feeling usually looked for, did the reverse. As already indicated in Part I., my father had, partly no doubt by nature and partly as a result of experience, a repugnance to priestly rule and priestly ceremonies. This repugnance I sympathized with: my nature being, indeed, still more than his perhaps, averse to ecclesiasticism. Most likely the aversion conspired with other causes to alienate me from ordinary forms of religious worship.

"Memory does not tell me the extent of my divergence from current beliefs. There had not taken place any pronounced rejection of them, but they were slowly losing their hold. Their hold had, indeed, never been very decided: 'the creed of Christendom' being evidently alien to my nature, both emotional and intellectual. To many, and apparently to most, religious worship yields a species of pleasure. To me it never did so—unless, indeed, I count as such the emotion produced by sacred music. A sense of combined grandeur and sweetness excited by an anthem, with organ and cathedral architecture to suggest the idea of power, was then, and always has been, strong in me—as strong, probably, as in most—stronger than in many. But the expressions of adoration of a personal being, the utterance of laudations, and the humble professions of obedience, never found in me any echoes. Hence, when left to myself, as at Worcester and previously in London, I spent my Sundays either in reading or in country walks.

"In those days there was not any decided conviction about the propriety or impropriety of this course. Criticism had not yet shown me how astonishing is the supposition that the Cause from which have arisen thirty millions of suns with their attendant planets, took the form of a man, and made a bargain with Abraham to give him territory in return for allegiance. I had not at that time repudiated the notion of a deity who is pleased with the singing of his praises, and angry with the infinitesimal beings he has made when they fail to tell him perpetually of his greatness. It had not become manifest to me how absolutely and immeasurably unjust it would be that for Adam's disobedience (which might have caused a harsh man to discharge his servant), all Adam's guiltless descendants should be damned, with the exception of a relatively few who accepted the 'plan of salvation' which the immense majority never heard of. Nor had I in those days perceived the astounding nature of the creed which offers for profoundest worship a being who calmly looks on while myriads of his creatures are suffering eternal torments. But, tho no definite propositions of this kind had arisen in me, it is probable that the dim consciousness out of which they eventually emerged produced alienation from the established beliefs and observances.

"There was, I believe, a further reason—one more special to myself than are those which usually operate. An anecdote contained in the account of my early life at Hinton shows how deeply rooted was the consciousness of physical causation. It seems as tho I knew by intuition the necessity of equivalence between cause and effect—perceived, without teaching, the impossibility of an effect without a cause appropriate to it, and the certainty that an effect, relevant in kind and quantity to a cause, must in every case be produced. The acquisition of scientific knowledge, especially physical, had cooperated with the natural tendency thus shown; and had practically excluded the ordinary idea of the supernatural. A breach in the course of causation had come to be, if not an impossible thought, yet a thought never entertained. Necessarily, therefore, the current creed became more and more alien to the set of convictions gradually formed in me and slowly dropped away unawares. When the change took place, it is impossible to say, for it was a change having no marked stages. All which now seems clear is that it had been unobtrusively going on during my stay at Worcester."

In the latter part of the second volume, in a section marked "Reflections," we come upon the following statements embodying certain changes in attitude that resulted from his long study and observation of society as an organism. He notes that while the current creed was slowly losing its hold upon him the sole question seemed to be the truth or untruth of the particular doctrines that he had been taught. But gradually, and especially in later years, he became aware that this was not the sole question. We quote:



HERBERT SPENCER,
At the age of seventy-eight.

"Many have, I believe, recognized the fact that a cult of some sort, with its social embodiment, is a constituent in every society which has made any progress and this has led to the conclusion that the control exercised over men's conduct by theological beliefs and priestly agency has been indispensable. The masses of evidence classified and arranged in the 'Descriptive Sociology,' have forced this belief upon me independently: if not against my will, still without any desire to entertain it. So conspicuous are the proofs that among unallied races in different parts of the globe, progress in civilization has gone along with development of a religious system, absolute in its dogmas and terrible in its threatened penalties, administered by a powerful priesthood, that there seems no escape from the inference that the maintenance of social subordination has peremptorily required the aid of some such agency. . . . . .

"There is the truth, which is becoming more and more manifest,

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that real creeds continually diverge from nominal creeds, and adapt themselves to new social and individual requirements. The contrast between medieval Christianity and the present Christianity of Protestant countries, or, again, the contrast between the belief in a devil appointed to torment the wicked, strenuously held in this century, and the spreading denial both of a devil and of eternal punishment, or again the recent expression of opinion by a Roman Catholic that there may be happiness in hell, suffice to show the remolding of what is nominally the same creed into what is practically a quite different creed. And when we observe, too, how in modern preaching the theological dogmas are dropping into the background and ethical doctrines coming into the foreground, it seems that in the course of time we shall reach a stage in which, recognizing the mystery of things as insoluble, religious organizations will be devoted to ethical culture.

"Thus I have come to look calmly on forms of religious belief to which I had, in earlier days, a pronounced aversion. Holding that they are in the main naturally adapted to their respective peoples and times, it now seems to me well that they should severally live and work as long as the conditions permit, and, further, that sudden changes of religious institutions, as of political institutions, are certain to be followed by reactions.

"If it be asked why, thinking thus, I have persevered in setting forth views at variance with current creeds, my reply is the one elsewhere made: It is for each to utter that which he sincerely believes to be true, and, adding his unit of influence to all other units, leave the results to work themselves out."

FRENCH COMMENT ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

DURING a long residence in the United States, M. O. Guerlac, a French writer, has seriously studied the question of the separation of church and state, and contributes to *La Revue* (Paris) a monograph on the grave problem with which France is now wrestling. It is worth while, he says, to study the workings of the church without the intervention of the state in the country of "classic religious liberty"; to note how this régime of free church and free state, this absolute liberty of worship, this let live and *laissez faire* policy which the liberals of Europe admire and envy, but dare not imitate, works in practise. We quote further:

"The principle of the secularization of the state rests on a certain number of axioms which every one in the United States accepts. They believe that religion is a phenomenon of individual mentality and not a public service; that the state has no more occasion to regulate religion than it has to regulate poetry, mathematics, boxing, or cornet-playing; and that every one must be left free to practise it or abstain from it as he may see fit. The state has, in fact, no more right to approach ministers to perform the offices of this or that ritual, or to recommend the particular study of such and such a book of texts, than it would have to pay acrobats, dancers, painters, or poets in order to satisfy the esthetic requirements of one or another category of citizens. Those who have needs of that kind provide for themselves at their own expense and according to their own tastes. These truisms, over which we are still at the fighting point in France, have been accepted in the United States, even by the adherents of the oldest and most unprogressive of Christian sects."

M. Guerlac says in conclusion:

"Altho the American people and the state are officially entirely indifferent to the organization of the divers forms of religious activity, they are both innately religious. The Constitution of the United States makes no mention of God, but their official life is full of Him—a striking example of which is that the sessions of the Senate and Congress, as well as other great public functions, are opened with prayer. . . The religious peace, so justly praised and envied, which the United States enjoys,—a peace which excludes neither the activity nor liveliness of religious sentiment, nor even the most heated discussions occasioned by differences of opinion, religious or irreligious, has its source in the wisdom, the spirit of mutual tolerance, and the respect for the freedom of others so universally practised on the other side of the ocean, which has passed from the Constitution into the manners of the people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT DO WORKINGMEN EXPECT OF THE CHURCH?

THE recent proposal of the Presbyterian ministers of Chicago that they be represented by a fraternal delegate at the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor, together with the hostile reception of the idea by a portion of the labor element, has served to awaken some newspaper discussion of the relations between the church and the workingman. In this connection Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, states that workingmen expect from the church "a better understanding," "help in industrial reform," and "aid to temporal betterment." To quote more fully from Mr. Gompers's statement, as published in *The Interior* (Presbyterian):

"The difficulty is that our friends, the ministers, take cognizance of the existence of the labor movement only when there is a strike on or a lockout in existence, and imagine that all the other time there is no such thing as a labor movement, when, as a matter of fact, the strike or lockout is only an incident of the movement.

"The bitterness that has been aroused, the inconvenience that is often experienced as the result of the strike or lockout, makes most people form a judgment that is contrary to the real merits of the controversy.

"If the church wants the men who labor to return to it, it must show that it is in sympathy with the workingmen. The workingmen want to feel that in their needs the church stands for them; that it will stand by them when opposition confronts them, when bitterness antagonizes them, when hunger steps in through their doors, and when all the world would pour contumely upon their heads. As a matter of fact, there are too few ministers of the gospel who take an interest in the real lives of the wage-earners—their real sufferings, their real needs; and, as a result, the clergy form a habit of often talking down patronizingly to the workingmen, an attitude of mind and soul which the latter are not slow to recognize.

"The workingmen want light—the light that will throw sunshine into their homes; not merely spiritual sunshine, but light that will give them better comforts in their lives to-day. They are tired of praying for the 'sweet by and by' all the time, and enduring the bitter now. They want something here. 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven' they want fulfilled on earth, and not to wait until they go to heaven. . . . . .

"They want the church to preach more the charity that advocates and fights for laws upon our statute books (and the enforcement of those laws), which will prevent the employment of young children, and secure improved conditions in unsanitary workshops, factories, mills, and mines; better lien laws; liability of employers for 'accidents' to workmen due to negligence, greed, or parsimony of employers; the abolition of 'truck-stores'; less burdensome hours of work and at a fair wage, and other improvements in the conditions of labor too numerous to mention here. The workingmen prize that charity rather than the charity of caring for the human wrecks resulting from the absence of such laws. . . . . .

"The workingmen want the church to preach the gospel and the right of man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'—the right not merely to maintain that life, but the opportunity for better homes, better surroundings, higher education, higher aspirations, nobler thoughts, more humane feelings, and all the human instincts that go to make up a manhood that would be free and independent, loving and noble, true and sympathetic.

"The workingmen want the sympathy of the church not only in their spiritual, but in their temporal welfare. If there be any people anywhere who have some excuse for being wrong it is the workingmen, for they have been deprived of the opportunities for education and refinement and the advantages which come to all others in society. When they err as a matter of judgment, they do not want the chidings of the church and the attempt to place them in the wrong, but they want sympathy and loving advice, so that they may correct the error and proceed on the right road."

Commenting editorially on Mr. Gompers's words, *The Interior* reluctantly admits that "the breach between the church and labor" exists, and that "an unhappily large proportion of the men who form the backbone of the labor-union organizations regard the

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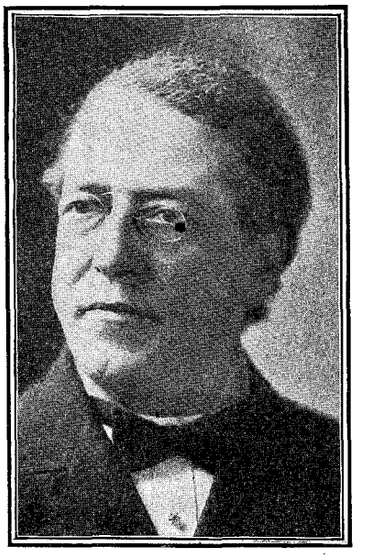
church not simply with the indifference common to so many of their employers, but with varying degrees of antipathy ranging in different persons from contempt to apathy. While acknowledging the force of Mr. Gompers's challenge to the church to take pains to understand the motives and ideals of the labor movement, and to lend its aid toward industrial reform, *The Interior* states that neither these nor any other temporalities can be the paramount interest of the church. To quote further:

"If the common protest—which Mr. Gompers voices anew—against preaching of the 'sweet by and by' to men who are enduring the 'bitter now,' means that the church is expected to abandon and stultify its message of a future world in which all things come right that have been wrong here, then manifestly the worst misunderstanding in the case is chargeable to the side of labor. To intimate that offering men spiritual abundance as an offset for physical deprivations is a pious fraud, separates between the church and the workingmen who so speak, not by a line of class prejudice, but by a line of religious unbelief—the same line which cuts off the millionaire who revolts at being told that character is worth more than money. The church is in the world on purpose to convince men that if they live the life of eternity, nothing which happens to them of temporal fortune or misfortune can matter greatly. Until a man believes that and is comforted by it, he will certainly have small care for the church, but his indifference will be moral, not social."



MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

As president of the American Federation of Labor, he discusses the question: "What do workingmen expect of the church?"

In connection with this question of the relations between labor and the church, the findings of the Labor Committee of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches are of interest. This committee received replies to its circulars of inquiry from about a thousand Congregational ministers, employers and labor leaders. We give the summary of these replies, as printed in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston, April 30). In regard to the attitude of wage-earners to the church, the testimony was as follows:

"1. *Opinion of ministers.* They were asked, 'Are the wage-earners belonging to your church less loyal than other members?' More than ninety-five per cent. replied in the negative. Many claimed the wage-earners to be their most active supporters. Sixty-five per cent. thought the wage-earners of their towns as much interested in the churches as professional and business men. Less than two per cent. of the ministers had ever met active opposition to their work by wage-earners.

"2. *Opinion of employers.* 'What in your opinion is the attitude of your employees to the church?' The replies are from the employers of more than 50,000 workmen. 'Interested and loyal,' seventy-five per cent. 'Indifferent,' twenty per cent. 'Antagonistic,' five per cent.

"3. *Opinion of labor leaders.* About an equal number of favorable and unfavorable replies were received. The following are fair samples: 'The church is freely criticized because it generally leans to the side of the employers.' 'Members of unions respect all churches.' 'We know no race, creed, or color. Our support of the churches is limited only by our means.' 'I believe that over ninety per cent. of the workers believe in the teachings of Christianity, but large numbers of them feel compelled to hold aloof from church connections on account of its hostility or indifference toward them.'"

Inquiries into the reasons for the workingman's lack of interest in the church elicited the following:

"1. *Reasons reported by ministers*, in response to the question, 'What reasons do wage-earners who are outside the church give for not being interested in the church?' Most of the cant excuses common to all classes were mentioned, together with the following: 'Sunday labor.' 'Weariness.' 'Churches run by the rich.' 'Church favors capital.' 'Churches do not want them.' 'Ministers are muzzled.'

"2. *Reasons suggested by employers.* 'Failure of so many church-members to practise what they profess.' 'Services too formal and sermons too long.' 'Too little sociability among attendants.'

"3. *Reasons stated by labor leaders.* 'Too much theology; too little practise.' 'The church stands for capitalism.' 'The church too rarely uses its influence to oppose child labor, to raise school age, or to secure more humane conditions of labor.'"

As a result of its investigation, the following conclusions are reached by the committee:

"1. That the large majority of Congregational ministers in Massachusetts have the kindest of feelings toward wage-earners and stand ready to help them obtain full justice.

"2. That a considerable minority take little interest in one of the most serious problems of civilization, a problem on which the words of the Carpenter of Nazareth have a direct bearing.

"3. That wage-earners and labor leaders betray a lamentable ignorance of what ministers now preach and of what the churches are doing. They criticize a straw man that has little existence except in imagination.

"4. That, while the church exists for all men without respect to class, greater efforts should be made to minister to the special needs of wage-earners. The gospel of Christ must be more closely adapted to the needs and problems of the twentieth century. The church has still a message for the common people who heard Jesus gladly."

A LEAGUE AGAINST "HIGHER CRITICISM."

THE forces of conservatism in Biblical interpretation have begun to organize against the alleged destructive tendencies of the "higher criticism." A number of leading clergymen and educators of the various denominations have formed an association called The American Bible League, which held its first convention in New York during the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of May. The promoters of the movement affirm that the assault on the Bible is at this time fiercer than it has ever been. At the first meeting the president, Mr. William Phillips Hall, said (according to the report of the New York *Sun*) that the convention aimed to prove: "That the Bible is now being subjected to a scholastic assault of unparalleled danger; that the practical consequences of this assault are in evidence in the demoralization of conduct and education, and in evil influences on the ministry and missions; that the assault is based upon groundless claims of a false scholarship, and that the methods proposed by the league will fully meet the imperative needs of the situation and lead to a recovery of faith in the Bible as the word of God and to the enthronement of our Lord Jesus Christ in the hearts of men."

Referring to the evil effects of the "higher criticism" on the ministry, Mr. Hall said: "Fascinated by a strange scholarship, multitudes among the leaders in the Christian ministry and educational work have turned aside in large part from the faith which was once for all delivered unto the saints, to worship at the shrine of a destructive criticism that destroys individual faith in the divine origin, integrity, inspiration, and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and that sooner or later, logically and inevitably, leads to the denial of the incarnation, omniscience, atonement, and supreme authority of our Lord Jesus Christ."

From the same report we quote some statements of Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton said that we want intelligent criticism of the Bible, and

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that we can not shut it in a glass case. He pointed out also that this controversy must be managed by minute experts on each side. "We are willing to submit our case to court," he stated, "and we confidently expect a verdict." Of the "higher critics" he said:

"To them there was no primeval innocence, no fall, no redemption, no incarnation. They hold these things not to be doctrines, but pretty teachings, making up what is really nothing more than a metaphysic philosophy. Ask them straightforward questions and they begin to dodge the issue. Ask them, 'Did Jesus Christ have a preexistence? Did he rise from the dead? Was he ever really dead? Was he God of very God?' They begin to shift. They begin right away to talk sentimentalism and say, 'We want the moralities.'

"'All right, we'll talk morals;' but they don't. They dodge them too.

"It all comes around to the question of judgment of fact and value. If you can discard the former and retain the latter, what is the good of Christianity? You can then preach just as good a sermon from Æsop's fables as from Holy Scripture."

Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, the general secretary of the league, further defined the position of that body. We quote from the report in the New York *Tribune* as follows:

"The league believes this to be one of the most serious crises in the history of Christian faith, and has taken up its task with a twofold object: it takes its stand for the Bible and the old view, and yet with open vision for any new light, and it challenges these claims of radical criticism, the baselessness of which it purposes to show. We have no fault to find with real criticism. We do not challenge the new views because they are scientific, but because they are unscientific.

"The second object of this league is to help the people to see the Bible as it is and to find out what is in it."

A tract issued by the league points out to the "leading Christians who believe in the full inspiration and supreme authority of the Bible as the Word of God" the need in the present crisis to organize in defense of their faith. *The Sun* thinks that in describing as "a crisis" the present situation in Christendom regarding the Bible the league does not exaggerate. We quote further:

"If this subversive and destructive criticism was confined to avowed opponents of religion and the church, as it was formerly, it might not be an enemy dangerous enough to require the formation of a Christian league against it; but now it has affected profoundly the thought and radically changed the view of a large part of Christendom itself. It has entered into theological seminaries to a very great extent, and is influencing the sentiment and modifying the points of view in many pulpits of even the most nominally orthodox churches. We see traces of its influence in great numbers of the papers of clerical authorship in magazines and reviews devoted to religious discussion, and frequently its acceptance is frankly avowed and boldly defended in them. A whole school of religious thought, called the 'New Theology,' has been built up around it, and in this school is included a very considerable part of the most cultivated intellect of the clergy of this time."

The New York *Globe* expresses surprise that some such organization as the American Bible League has not been formed before. It says:

"For four centuries—ever since Martin Luther formulated the theology which substituted the Book for the church as the basis of authority—practically all Protestant denominations, however much they have otherwise disagreed, have been in accord as to the veritableness of the Bible's inspiration. This faith has been, and is, too strong and vivid to abandon the field at the nod of a group of men, learned tho they may be, who claim to know more concerning the Bible than the fathers of Augsberg and Geneva, and who, from the laboratories where manuscripts and internal and external evidences are put under the microscope of the most searching secular criticism, calmly announce to the people that it is necessary to revise the old faith.

"The controversy now raging, which has been excited to livelier expression by the series of articles which have come from the pen of Canon Henson of historic Westminster, is strongly reminiscent of the one which involved the religious world when geology began to throw doubt on the literal accuracy of the first chapter of Genesis and the hypothesis of evolutionary development began to take the place of the one of fixed providential creation. The echoes of that mighty conflict stir the air even to this day. Most sincere was the belief of millions that the acceptance of any of the generalizations of science meant the overthrow and death of religion. With that fatal logic which is the bane of theological polemics, it was pointed out that unless every statement in the Bible was exactly and literally true, its sanction disappeared, and thenceforward no part of it was worthy of peculiar regard. But things have not turned out as predicted. Henry Ward Beecher declared that faith could train its vines on the new trellis as well as the old, and his saying has been verified. Religion now looks on science as a friend, not as an enemy, and draws from the quiver of science not a few of the most valuable arguments indicating that this is a moral universe proceeding toward a moral end. The declaration of a man that he is an evolutionist is no longer deemed evidence that his religion is not firmly rooted. . . . . .

"In proportion as a man is really strong in his faith in Christianity, he must believe that no proved fact will ever disturb its foundations. Nevertheless, an organization whose special object is to defend the Bible from attack is to be welcomed. Just as twenty-five years ago many things were put forward in the name of science which were untrue, and it was necessary to have counterblasts to winnow the wheat from the chaff, so now many things said in the name of higher criticism are merely words and guesses from loose thinking and surmising persons, men more intent on establishing some theory than on humbly serving truth. The Bible League will have ample scope for activity by counterpoising this kind of error, even tho it does not any more capture the citadel proper of the higher critics than the higher critics capture the citadel proper of the old theology."

In the New York *Outlook* (April 30) we meet with a qualified approval of the new league. We quote in part as follows:

"It would be unwise to criticize the league before its purposes are clearly revealed and its program of action distinctly marked out; but, in our judgment, the gentlemen interested in it have taken the wrong line of action. A critical movement like that which has been dealing with the Bible for the last quarter of a century can not be arrested by an organization. It can be arrested only by indicating with convincing scholarship its limitations and fallacies. Scholarship must be met by scholarship, not by the creation of leagues and societies. In the long run, all such movements are accelerated, arrested, or defeated by their own vitality or lack of vitality. That criticism of the Bible has been sometimes destructive instead of constructive is known to all scholars, but the tendency of destructive criticism is to cure itself by its own excesses. The remedy for the skepticism which knowledge brings is more knowledge. Bushnell long ago pointed out the fallacy of trying, by wringing the neck of the crowing cock, to stop the dawning of day. If this convention were called for the purpose of considering the situation with an open mind, *The Outlook* would anticipate valuable results; but if it is called to arrest the critical movement it may call out some interesting speeches, but it can not possibly produce any permanent result."

The Boston *Transcript* expresses the fear that the launching of the Bible League will merely stir up controversy, and suggests that before the summer has passed the country may be plunged in bitter religious strife. *The Transcript* goes on to say:

"The orthodox leaders admit that the higher critics have never been controversialists. These critics have stated their positions candidly. They have not sought to force them upon others. The league comes in at this time and brings controversy with it. The effect will be, it is predicted, that higher critics will fight back. Parties will be alined. What has heretofore been unsaid will now be stated, and that not in mild terms. People are now being confronted with the necessity of saying on which side they belong. When the alinement is made, it is asserted by the higher critics that there will be many surprises. Men now regarded as in the orthodox ranks will declare themselves for progress. To this the league's friends reply that it is better to know than not to know."

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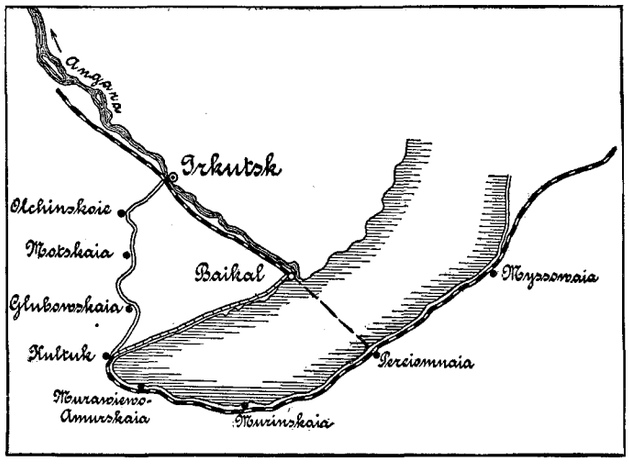
FOREIGN TOPICS.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S TURN COMING.

BY next August General Kuropatkin will cease to have occasion for anxiety regarding the line of Russian communications between Moscow, St. Petersburg, and the Far East, says the *Rossky Invalid*, which speaks with authority on the subject of the Czar's military measures. The great Transsiberian Railway does not run all the way around the now famous Lake Baikal, but this rupture of continuity is to terminate next summer, when the last stretch between Baikal, on the lake shore, and Kultuk, to the south, will be completed. The result upon the fortunes of the campaign at the front must be decisive, according to the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin). "Further measures for the protection of the line have been taken," it notes. "Reports of Japanese attempts to destroy the line even west of Lake Baikal have not been confirmed." The Russian commander-in-chief is entitled to the greatest credit for his achievements in perfecting so demoralized a line of communication, thinks his warm admirer, the Paris *Temps*. Even some English authorities are afraid that the retreat of the Russians ever since the Japanese crossed the Yalu is not clearly understood. Mr. Angus Hamilton, a high authority on the local situation, bids us remember that in the mountain region between Antung and Mukden "the Russians are conducting their strategy on interior lines, and in the development of their plans they are offering but slight resistance to the advance of the Japanese, preferring to retire by easy stages and thus add to the difficulties of the Japanese position by drawing out the line of their communications." In marked contrast, adds Mr. Hamilton—who writes in the London *Outlook*—is the improvement in General Kuropatkin's line of communications. The Russian commander-in-chief is biding his time. He may be falling back and losing skirmishes, but his turn is coming. To quote:



RUSSIA'S RAILWAY AT LAKE BAIKAL.

The gap in the line between Baikal and Kultuk on the western shore of the lake is to come to an end next August.

—*Militar-Wochenblatt* (Berlin).

"At the beginning of the campaign there was every ground for believing that neither their [the Russians'] preparations nor their military efficiency in Manchuria were sufficient to cope with the gravity of the situation. At the outbreak of the war it is safe to say that the Japanese caught the Russian authorities napping; but there have been many indications since which have led one to suppose that they have broken from their long slumber in time to give attention to the needs of the situation. The military position in Manchuria is so extraordinary that it is practically without a parallel. The extreme length of the communications, the difficulty of carrying on a war in a hostile country, the lack of supplies, the absence of sanitation, are all of themselves factors of grave moment in the development of the campaign. It certainly redounds to the credit of the Russian authorities that, if their realization of the situation was a little late, they are engaged now in a vigorous endeavor to repair their mistakes. The question of communications has been practically solved. Posts not without resemblance to our blockhouses in South Africa have been established at every third verst on the railway; and, with this great problem satisfactorily settled, the needs of the troops in the field and the question of their supplies are receiving attention. A weak hand in Manchuria does not imply the collapse of the military system in European Russia, and we are apt to forget in drawing a comparison between the efficiency of the Japanese and the haphazard arrangements which have prevailed in Manchuria, that the advantage of position has rested all along with the Japanese, who have to consider neither transport nor commissariat difficulties. Manchuria has not yet been incorporated within the military administration of Asiatic Russia, and, therefore, it is a little surprising to find that a system which has been the result of years of laborious work in Central Asia should be expected to spring up in the space of two months in the Manchurian dominions. Those who insist upon this comparison are rather illogical."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STARVATION OR CAPTURE BY ASSAULT FOR PORT ARTHUR.

WITH the final investment of Port Arthur last week by the Japanese, the beginning of the end for that fortress is said by the naval expert of the London *Times* to be in sight. He does not think the place can be reduced by starvation to the surrender point this year. "The question that remains open," according to him, "is whether the Japanese will resort to a simple investment and siege or bombardment followed by assault." This last alternative must be far from easy, if it be true, as Mr. Angus Hamilton writes in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), that "the fortifications which surmount every hill on the land side are semi-enclosed works of extreme strength." Mr. Hamilton has enjoyed facilities for study of this topic on the spot, and he declares:

"It is incredible to think that the fortress can be reduced by bombardment alone. The position is one of great natural strength, heavily manned, with forts placed in position on all exposed points. With a little care it is quite possible to detect some eighteen or twenty hill-batteries in addition to the hill forts, each of which is in communication with the central station in Port Arthur. There are four sea batteries, varying from six to eighteen guns each, and the number of batteries on Golden Hill, which is the determining key to the main position, is eight, composed of sixty guns. These guns are 10-inch or 11-inch Poutiloff, supplemented with batteries of Canet quick-firers, and mounted near the Marconi mast. In the main the sea-batteries of Port Arthur are more or less invisible. In some instances the positions to the south of the harbor entrance at once strike the practised eye, as the soil of which their superior slopes are composed is of a darker, redder hue than the surrounding ground, which is of a pale, yellow-ochre tinge. However, the batteries on Golden Hill are completely masked. Invisibility has been studied here, and their profiles are low or else carefully covered with grass. It is quite evident, moreover, that the guns do not fire through embrasures, while they have the additional advantage of being placed high above the level of the sea. By this means they command a wider field of fire, and they can also bring a plunging fire to bear on a ship's deck, themselves safe from direct, as opposed to high-angle, fire."

But the defenders of the place must beware:

"These advantages do not mean, however, that Port Arthur is safe from attack or that it would suffer little from bombardment. While the defenses themselves would not show material damage, the interior parts of the harbor and the town would probably be ruined by high-angle fire from attacking war-ships. A fire of this description, flighting the cliffs, would burst with great effect in the rear of the position. By this means the dockyard, the torpedo basin, the coal-yards, the old and the new town, the collection of barracks, and the vast deposit of stores which has been accumulated in the fortress, would be in great danger."

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AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN WORLD-POLITICS.

BRIEF as is the interval since the rupture between the Empire of the Czar and the Empire of the Mikado, it has sufficed, in European press opinion, for the accomplishment of a revolution in what has come to be called world-politics. Ideas of the vulnerability of Russia have replaced, even in the utterances of the Paris *Figaro*, previous ideas of the might of Russia. Germany, as many German organs admit, seems isolated in a diplomatic sense, altho a year ago her influence, according to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, was "dreaded." France and Great Britain have concluded a pact at which the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), seeing in it a readjustment of the diplomatic situation throughout the world, continues to marvel. Now come hints of an impending pact between Great Britain and Russia, of which the effect, say the more outspoken journals, may be to alter the policy of every nation in Europe. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) did, indeed, say recently that the Anglo-French accord was prejudicial to the interests of Russia, because "it indicates a policy that must impel France toward compromises distasteful to the St. Petersburg Government." The Russian organ is at present deprecating the idea of an Anglo-Russian accord. Other Russian journals, however, and especially the *Russ* (St. Petersburg) and the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), favor an agreement between London and the Czar's capital, and they would give it as fundamental a basis as that of the Anglo-French accord itself. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) furnishes the following explanation of this Russian journalistic discord:

"In political circles at St. Petersburg there is quite a clique of individuals who are working tooth and nail in favor of the German influence. For years they have not ceased to denounce the Franco-Russian alliance as dangerous for the Czardom. They urge a coming together of Russia and Germany. This element, relegated to a wholly secondary position, is taking infinite pains to gain the ascendant, seeking every opportunity to create misunderstanding between the friendly and allied Powers. It may even be averred that these indefatigable individuals are not overscrupulous in their methods."

Disappointment is in store for these persons, says the Brussels paper, and they will fail to alienate Russia from France by exploiting the new accord between London and Paris. The Paris *Temps* points out that France will use her new influence with Great Britain in St. Petersburg's interest. This idea is most acceptable to the St. Petersburg *Novosti*:

"Certain German newspapers are wasting their time by reproaching Russia with ingratitude. Now that we are allied with the French, and that, in spite of everything, the Triple Alliance has weakened, our press may contemplate with equanimity this attitude of Germany's. Russia and Germany sustain neighborly relations while remaining at the same time faithful to their respective alliances. We have here a clear and precise situation.

"If, then, we raise the question of a new triple alliance, it is not from any suspicion of Germany nor from ingratitude to her, but simply on account of events in the Far East, which demand on our part a new point of view favorable to our own interests. Let us express our idea frankly. A great historical event has just taken place. France and Great Britain, whose interests have been deemed incompatible, have reached an agreement on all the points which divided them. Why should not Russia, too, strive loyally, sincerely, to conclude a similar accord with Great Britain?

"We repeat that if an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance be brought about, universal peace would be assured.

"But we will be told that this is a difficult problem to solve. Was the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance any easier? When we first began to urge that alliance, did it not appear to be a chimera?

"Now, as then, we have faith in the possibility of a new Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance, the mere mention of which alarms German publicists."

The alarm which the Russian organ thus attributes to German publicists is reflected in much contemporaneous press comment throughout the dominions of William II. The isolation of Germany is the theme of the hour, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* attributing the phenomenon to the fatherland's departure from Bismarckian traditions. "A great Power like Germany," it observes, "ought not to be always showing that it desires peace at any price and that it recognizes no higher aim than the maintenance of the peace of the world. Such assurances, when repeated over and over under conditions at which Germany has no motive for rejoicing, create abroad an impression of weakness and of a need of support which can not possibly redound to the advantage of the German Empire." The view of this Bismarckian military organ is offset by that of the National Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). It asserts positively that Russia is drawing closer to Germany, and it quotes the *Novoye Vremya* to prove the statement. "But it would be advisable," it adds, "that the statesmen of St. Petersburg banish the notion that Russia has only to beckon in order to have Germany fall into her arms." Germany wishes to be on friendly terms with Great Britain as well as with Russia. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) seems amused at so much simplicity. Great Britain, it opines, has outwitted Germany in a diplomatic game. Upon the authority of an eminent but anonymous French statesman, for whose profound knowledge of world-politics it can vouch, the Budapest daily declares that Great Britain has long desired an understanding with Russia. "As an understanding with Russia was unattainable directly, Great Britain approached her foe through the foe's ally. The cordial understanding with France was prepared long in advance. Great Britain has made to France concessions for which the equivalent is not to be sought in the text of the accord. Thus one fact stands out: the Anglo-

THE QUESTION OF A PROTECTORATE OVER MOROCCO.

"Allah! Allah! why did you make Morocco so beautiful?"
—*Le Greiot* (Paris).

MOROCCO AND EGYPT.

JOHN BULL (to France): "You must make your lion as tame as my crocodile."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

ASSIMILATING AFRICA.

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French accord would be a stillborn child had it not been concluded with the idea that Russia was to be admitted as third party to the combination." The personal organ of Germany's Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, the *Süddentsche Reichscorrespondenz* (Berlin), astonishes many of its contemporaries on the continent of Europe by conjecturing that Great Britain, for the sake of an accord with Russia, is thinking of throwing up the alliance with Japan when that alliance expires.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAR AS POLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

EUROPE'S well-nigh unanimous opinion that the war in the Far East is destined to last a considerable time has revived the idea that Russia may have to face something like revolution at home before she is freed from present embarrassments. The Poles are most frequently mentioned when this aspect of the case is considered in foreign organs. The tone of the patriotic Polish press is interpreted as aggressive. The *Slowo Polskie* (Leopol), organ of the Polish National Democratic party, or, as it is called, the Pan-Polish party, says Russia's war with Japan is favorable to the national interests of the Poles, because Russia, whether victorious or not, will emerge from the contest weakened, a circumstance which must facilitate the struggle of the Poles for their rights. The defeat of Russia would not only oblige her to undertake internal reforms, but would strengthen those agents of discord who are now disorganizing the forces of Russian bureaucracy. The victory of Russia would not augment her power. Neither England nor the United States will, in its own interest, allow Russia to crush Japan altogether. Not one of the European Powers, not even France, wishes Russia to extend a protectorate over China. If victorious, therefore, Russia could, at the utmost, permanently establish herself in Manchuria and banish Japanese influence from Korea. But Russia can not count on easy triumphs. The war will be a long one. Its cost will be immense. Russia's finances will be ruined. In a word, victory or defeat alike menaces Russia with financial ruin, to be obviated only by inner reform—perhaps a change in the constitution of the state. Furthermore, Japan, even if beaten, will not renounce the aspirations in behalf of which she has taken up arms, aspirations which are for her a matter of life or death. Hence Russia, victorious or beaten, must for years to come be engrossed with the affairs of the Far East. This gives an opportunity to the Poles.

While the Russo-Japanese war, whatever be its result, must redound to the advantage of the Polish cause, the Poles themselves hope for the triumph of Japan, adds the *Slowo Polskie*. But this love of the Poles for the cause of Japan must be platonic. There is no occasion for loud manifestation of it, since that would only bring the wrath of Russian bureaucracy down upon the devoted heads of the Poles. The more active form of Polish sympathy with Japan has its origin in a cause thus stated by the *Nowa Reforma* (Cracow):

"The Russian Government drives Polish youths to the Far East, ordering them to shed their blood for a cause alien to ourselves, for a cause unpopular even in some Russian circles. In the army of Russia there is concentrated—alas!—a portion of our own nation. The fate of that army is linked with the fate of the flower of Poland. None the less is it impossible to wish success to the arms of a Power that is the enemy of our national aspirations, that openly works to deprive us of a basis of national existence. In spite of this fact, the advice was given to Poles in Russian Poland not to allow themselves to be provoked to any revolutionary action, but to endure this terrible ordeal and to await the further developments of the drama. . . . The Russian Government brought on the war by its own sheer incompetence and without having made any preparations for it. Feeling the full weight of the responsibility that now rests upon its shoulders, the Russian Government seeks to distribute the burden throughout the whole of Russia. With this object in view, it is craftily striving to inspire a little war enthusiasm, in the absence of which enthusiasm it stands helpless and despondent. That it might draw the masses into the vortex of military action—an action brought about against the will and without the consent of the people—it arranges parades, demonstrations of fealty, and deputations. When these things began to take on an ominous character, the Government ordered contributions to be collected for the Red Cross and for a fleet."

As if the war itself were not a sufficient provocation for the Poles, in that it wounded their feelings by involving so many Polish youths in its horrors, there follows another provocation still more trying, says the *Nowa Reforma:*

"They order us to approve the attack upon our national aspirations and conscience. They order those not yet violently torn from their hearths, they order the parents of the sons sent to the icy wastes of Siberia and Manchuria, to wish success to the horrible work imposed upon us and upon the whole people of Russia. In this Dantean Inferno we are not permitted even to utter our thoughts. Those directly affected by the blow are not permitted to confer with one another for the purpose of creating among themselves that which is called public opinion, which would direct not only their action, but their sentiment. And ideas and plans are being thrust upon us from all sides. In radical Russian circles as well as in radical Polish circles it is contended that Russia, conquered and humiliated in the eyes of Europe, will be more amenable to ideas of reform. Such reform, we are also told, will redound to the advantage of the Poles. If one could but foresee the future in matters of this kind! If Japan at the critical moment secures the active aid of those Powers which to-day are said to be her passive friends, the outcome of the war may prove to be more than doubtful to Russia. But that condition of the success of Japanese arms is at present most problematical, and hence the result of the war is problematical also. Besides, Russia may turn out to be too feeble to overpower Japan and her allies, while retaining sufficient strength to suppress, when the war is over, all efforts for liberty at home and in the Polish provinces. And in an effort of the latter kind Russia would secure the silent, eager support of her Western neighbor, we may rest assured."

This patriotic organ consequently advises the Poles to remain on their guard and to refrain from rash attempts in the national interest. Similar advice is given in the *Dziennik Poznanski* (Posen), which always takes conservative views. But the *Kurjer Lwowski* (Leopol), organ of the Polish People's party, does not deem discretion of this sort the better part of valor. It professes itself unable to see why the elements now groaning beneath Russian despotism should not take advantage of the promising opportunity which presents itself. To quote:

"The roar of the bombs shattering the Russian vessels at Port Arthur must resound with a double echo in the heart of every Pole. It proclaims to us not only the defeat of our foe, the executioner of our fatherland, who for a century and a quarter has been torturing so many millions of our countrymen, but it announces something else. Out there in the Far East wedges are being driven into the granite, into the apparently indestructible might of Russia. There, amid the whizz of the balls and the groans of the dying, conditions are forming by means of which all upon whom Russia has laid her heavy hand may derive advantage. The name of these sufferers is legion. There is perhaps no corner of the Russian empire in which feelings of hatred have not thus accumulated, in which there does not seethe in the hearts of the people the desire for liberation, for the final removal of the cause of so much misery and of so many wrongs. . . . Rendered especially audacious in recent times by her diplomatic successes, convinced that her external foes would not dare attack her and that her internal foes would be subdued the more easily the more severity she displayed in oppressing them, Russia discarded all restraints. She created one enemy after another. After the workingmen and the students came the turn of the peasants. Next the Jews learned the meaning of Russian rule. After the Jews, Russia laid her iron hand upon the proverbially loyal Finns. Finally came the turn of Armenia, which only recently was turning a yearning eye to Russia, the deliverer from Turkish chains. Of the Poles there is no need to speak. With the exception of the conciliationists, there is no one who does not long to cast off the hated yoke. Any action having that object in view would certainly meet with the approval of the Poles."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CANADA'S NEW GRIÉVANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

DOMINION newspapers are convinced that on this side of the line there exists a general tendency to check the present American rush into Canadian farm lands by unfair methods. The Manitoba *Free Press* suspects the United States Government of secretly fostering anti-Canadian sentiment among those of our farmers who wish to make their fortunes under pioneer conditions, and it analyzes the present situation thus:

"One of the main sources—and one of the best—of Canada's immigrants is the United States. The development of this field of supply has been practically wholly the work of the Immigration Department as reorganized under Liberal rule. The last year of Conservative régime saw less than one hundred American settlers locate in Canada, while last year there were no less than 40,000. In the early days of this movement, while as yet it was insignificant in volume, it attracted but little attention and met with but little opposition throughout the republic. But as it increased in strength and numbers, and many districts in many places were losing their most enterprising and prosperous farmers through their removal to the Dominion, hindrances more or less vexatious were created to make trouble for the intending emigrant. The banks, the loan companies, the land companies, the railways—all offered nducements to the farmer to remain, or to settle elsewhere in the States, and united in putting obstacles in his removal to Canada.

"In spite of this, the northward exodus grew larger every month, until at length all those interested in its cessation determined to unite their forces in opposition. An organized campaign was decided upon. Tens of thousands of dollars were contributed as the sinews of war. Some of the newspapers in Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other of the States from which much of the immigration supply comes, commenced a systematic course of misrepresentation of everything relating to Canada—its climate, its fertility, its Government, and its institutions. News events were distorted, 'faked,' or manufactured, for no other purpose than to deter intending settlers from trekking northward. A sample of these came to hand last week, in a 'despatch' published by an American paper, describing a wild race for life by the postmaster of Stonewall, who was chased by wolves to within a mile of Winnipeg city limits, and only saved by the fleetness of his team! So close was the pursuing pack that they tore to pieces the robes hanging over the back of the cutter! Falsehoods such as these—and many worse—have been circulated broadcast through the Western and Central States during the past winter, and have been assiduously promulgated by real-estate men, railway officials, and others interested in stemming the northward migration.

"This vigorous anti-Canadian propaganda will inevitably injure Dominion interests, unless it is met by corresponding activity among those who desire to see the tide of immigration to the Northwest maintained and increased."

Even more decided is the comment of the London *Advertiser*, a Canadian daily which says "Uncle Sam takes alarm" when he sees the rush of his sons into the Dominion. "United States land companies are making frantic efforts to stem the tide." At one American gateway into Canada, it tells us, a huge sign painted white implores our countrymen to "Stay in God's Country" and "Be Citizens of a Republic—Don't be Subjects of a King." "The Washington Government," it does not doubt, "is greatly concerned." Other Canadian newspapers digress into denunciation of the United States generally, among them *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto), which says:

"There is never a war that does not powerfully advertise the greatness of the U. S. A.

"When the United States is one of the combatants its papers magnify every trivial action into a battle of Armageddon.

"When the United States is not one of the combatants, as in the Russo-Turkish war, its liars identify every successful general as an American in disguise or, as in the Russo-Japanese war, these same liars suggest that the Japanese victories are all due to the genius of two or three American lieutenants, who are directing Togo's fleet while they are away on their holidays.

"'The Turkish army don't fight as if it was commanded by American tramps.'

"These wise words disposed of the theory that Osman Pasha, the defender of Plevna, was boss Tweed or some other Yankee defaulter in disguise.

"The Japanese navy does not fight as if it were handled by United States amateurs, for Uncle Sam has nobody but Admiral Dewey in his navy who will grade higher than an amateur in the sight of Admiral Togo."

EUROPEAN CRITICISM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

MILITARY and other organs in Europe comment in a most critical spirit upon recent mishaps aboard vessels of the United States navy. Such organs as the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Reichswehr* (Vienna) assert that all recent calamities aboard our battle-ships and cruisers suggest incompetence in some officers of high rank. From the last-named Austrian military daily we quote:

"The United States navy has, in the course of the last half dozen years, met with many unfortunate accidents, and has laid bare a long series of weaknesses. Even within a recent period four large vessels have been seriously damaged after taking the water—the *Brooklyn*, in September, 1902; the *Massachusetts* and the *Olympia* in August, 1903. All sustained injuries during maneuvers off the New England coast. A short time ago the *Columbia* was damaged off the coast of San Domingo. In the course of the naval review at Oyster Bay in August, 1903, the torpedo-boat destroyers *Barry* and *Decatur* collided. Some weeks ago the battle-ships *Missouri* and *Illinois* collided near the southern coast of Cuba. In the last accident to the *Illinois* she sustained such serious injury that she will probably have to remain in dry-dock for weeks. The steering-gear of the *Missouri*, a ship which only lately went into the water, got out of order. The commander, nevertheless, Cowles, who is so fortunate as to be the brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, neglected to signal the nearest ship, the *Illinois*, so that the captain of the latter vessel did not know that he ought to get out of the way. In spite of such culpable negligence, the naval court of inquiry, as well as Admiral Dewey and the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy Department, found no ground even for censure. Other mishaps which reveal either culpable negligence or lack of discipline, were the explosion in an eight-inch gun on the *Massachusetts* in January, 1903, and the fire aboard the *Olympia* in September, 1903, when a stolen flask of alcohol burst.

"Not less significant are faults of construction and defects in material now coming to light. A strikingly large number of the new ships require great outlays of money in order to be put into proper condition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

UNWORKABLE.—"The fundamental truths which the present conflict seems destined to reveal," avers the London *Telegraph*, "is that autocracy itself has become unworkable. No human brain less encyclopedic than that of a Napoleon, no administrative capacity less rapid in the despatch of business, could hope to work the machinery of Muscovite despotism with success in this modern age."

NEEDLESS EXCITEMENT OVER BRITISH CABINET MEETINGS.—Sensational speculations in London newspapers regarding recent meetings of the Balfour ministry are ridiculed by Sir Wemyss Reid in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), who relates the following anecdote in point: "It happened that this particular meeting of the [Gladstone] Cabinet was summoned at a critical moment. Everybody knew that the Prime Minister's resignation was impending. He had talked of it vaguely for months, but to none of his colleagues had he vouchsafed any intimation as to the precise moment at which he intended to retire. One and all assumed that this summons to a Cabinet dinner meant that the fateful announcement was about to be made, and they all went primed for the part each expected to have to play in a scene at once historic and pathetic. So convinced were they of what was to happen before they separated that, when the servants seemed to be lagging in the room after the cloth had been removed, one of the most eminent members of the Government asked Mr. Gladstone whether they ought not to be told to withdraw, in order that the traditional secrecy of the illustrious body might be duly maintained. 'Certainly,' was the prompt reply of the great man, 'if you wish it, and have anything that you desire to communicate to the Cabinet'; and during the whole evening Mr. Gladstone never came any closer to the one subject which was in the minds of all his colleagues, and about which the public was speculating wildly."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROOSEVELT SEEN BY A DEVOTED FOLLOWER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE CITIZEN. By Jacob A. Riis. Cloth, 449 pp. Price, $2 net. The Outlook Company.

WHATEVER else may be said of this book, it can not be called dull. It is the sort of matter especially adapted to catch and hold the attention of the average reader, for the personal note inspires and dominates every page from start to finish. It is not at all a biography in the usual sense of that term, but rather a budget of chats with the public, given in the spirit of the natural-born raconteur.

There is a breezy account of President Roosevelt's doings and habits as child and boy; especially graphic is the picture of the courage and resolute will that fought with and conquered a feeble constitution and incipient disease, this as an inspiration to the young. It is preceded by a brief record of the honorable pedigree of the family, and supplemented by some account of the President's father as a working philanthropist in New York City.

The whole book bristles with anecdote and personal tid-bits, not a few of which have seen the light before in Mr. Riis's personal story, "The Making of an American"; but these are, on the whole, of the nature of things that can bear retelling, especially when retold in the interests of lucidity, as they are here.

Taken altogether, the full impression of the book will be that it is a timely contribution to the political campaign just approaching, and that the author has thrown into his work all the ardor which belongs to a labor of love; it will be easy, too, for one so inclined, to dub the author a special pleader. But after all this and more may be said on that line, there remains the obvious fact that Mr. Riis is dealing with well-known events in the public career of his hero, and gives reasons, dates, and occasions for the things chronicled, all of which were widely heralded at the time of happening and many of which were then distorted and maligned. Moreover, these things are presented here not merely from the viewpoint of a looker-on, but from that of a worker in the field, and often—as in the reform days in the Mulberry Street district—side by side with Mr. Roosevelt.

JACOB A. RIIS.

In this connection a carping critic might, of course, seize opportunity to hit Mr. Riis on the prominence with which he enters into some of the Roosevelt achievements, and might even poke fun at the naïve delight he exhibits in recording some of the personal attentions shown him by the Roosevelt family. But after all, this sort of pride and loyalty is very human, very natural, and really counts in favor of the author's simple honesty and candor. What man, for example, coming to the United States many years ago a poor and unknown immigrant, would not be justified in relating with conscious pride that, breakfasting in private with the President and family one Christmas morning, the latter in the kindness of their hearts cabled the following to their guest's aged mother in Denmark:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, Dec. 2, 1902.

"*Mrs. Riis, Ribe, Denmark:*

"Your son is breakfasting with us. We send you our loving sympathy. THEODORE and EDITH ROOSEVELT."

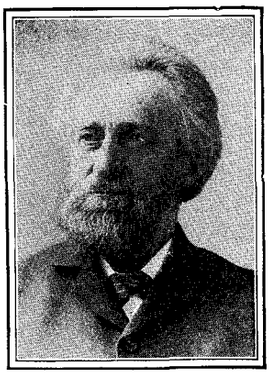
These are touches of nature that warm the common human heart. The book is written in the easy, graphic, journalistic style that marks all Mr. Riis's writings.

RACE ANTIPATHIES.

THE NEIGHBOR; THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HUMAN CONTACTS. By N. S. Shaler. Cloth, pp. ix+342. Price, $1,40 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS essay of Professor Shaler's is in many ways a remarkable production. It is mainly a study of racial prejudices, but the thoughts contained in it might easily be expanded into a general philosophy of human relations. These Professor Shaler examines with the eye of a naturalist, and finds that in the evolution of mankind a certain stage of antipathy for the person different from oneself is likely to aid in the struggle for tribal existence. In other words, prejudice has been useful in the past; but, like many relics and survivals of more primitive states, it is more of a hindrance than a help at the present day, and Professor Shaler is not of the belief, often acted upon and frequently stated, that you should follow your first impressions on meeting a stranger. His moral is rather that these first impressions are especially to be guarded against if we are to rise to higher stages of culture.

Professor Shaler applies his views to two races which present the problem of human contact in the most extreme form. Many persons have a feeling of negative attraction, to put it mildly, in coming into contact with a Hebrew or an African, and Dean Shaler analyzes carefully the cause of this feeling. In both cases he traces the repulsion to an inherited feeling derived from an earlier stage, and argues that it must be battled against just as one battles against the feeling of cruelty and hatred generally. Incidentally he remarks that the Hebrew or Semitic type of character is in many respects higher than the Aryan, while the African does not possess those powers of cooperation which are necessary for the higher forms of civilization. It is somewhat doubtful whether he has made out his case either for the superoirity of the Hebrew or of the instinctive repulsion which he produces. This latter is rather a matter of tradition than of instinct, an important distinction, since it is easier to change tradition than to modify instinct.



N. S. SHALER.

In regard to the negro problem, Professor Shaler recognizes that the chief hope of the negro in this country is in manual training, and he appears to be of the opinion that not only uneducated negroes, but all persons who have not a stake in the country should be disfranchised. Modern governments, he says, are practically joint stock companies, and unless a person has a share in the stock he has no right either to the dividends or to determine the board of directors. Altogether this work is full of suggestive thinking, and is throughout informed with the highest sympathy for the stranger within our gates.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF JAPAN.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. A RECORD OF MODERN LIFE IN THE ISLAND EMPIRE. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Cloth, 387 pp. Price, $3 net. The Macmillan Company.

AS the wife of a British minister resident in Japan, Mrs. Fraser had unusual opportunities for obtaining an inside knowledge of the life and habits of the Japanese people; and of the knowledge thus gleaned the public may drink deeply from these pages. It is a bulky volume, and in addition to the text there are two hundred and fifty illustrations, showing Japanese life within doors and without, together with portraits of illustrious personages, mythological beings, and pictured fairy tales.

Every page is readable and many pages are delightful, especially those which relate to the legends and folklore of the people. The latter are described as so many-sided that you can become only gradually aware of their complexity of character: "simple to frankness, yet full of unexpected reserves, of hidden strengths and dignities of power never flaunted before the eyes of the world; surprising and majestic as some of those indescribable mountain viéws in the central hills, where, from a flowery rise in a meadow, the amazed traveler finds himself on the verge of a precipice."

The book teems with description, incident and anecdote. From all that is told, one must be impressed by the moral fineness, the high social and domestic standards of the "Japs." In the passive virtues—patience, devotion, modesty, endurance—the Japanese women would seem to bear away the palm. But there is something pathetic, even painful, about all this, for the Japanese wife, despite all she may do, seems to obtain little if any personal consideration. The husband takes all for granted, and the highest commendation the wife may hope to earn is that she stands high in the esteem of his mother.

The childlife as depicted is truly delightful. "It is to me," says the author, "most comforting to see that all that is desirable in the little people's deportment can be obtained without snubbing or punishment or weary scoldings. The love showered upon children simply wraps them in warmth and peace, and seems to encourage every sweet, good trait of character without ever fostering a bad one. Japanese children are never frightened into telling lies or hiding their faults. Open as the day, they bring every joy or sorrow to father or mother to be shared or healed, and their small likes or dislikes are quite as much taken into account as those of their elders. True, from the time they can understand anything, axioms of honor, kindness, and, above all, patriotism are repeated and explained to them with a good faith and solemnity which would send our English schoolboys off into fits of scoffing laughter."

Mrs. Fraser does not discuss the religion of Japan, yet we are made to feel that she has a high respect for Buddhism. She seems less favorably disposed—perhaps because of her Roman Catholic affiliations—to the effect upon the people of much of the attempted Anglican proselytizing. Speaking of the mission of St. Hilda, she says:

"I do not sympathize greatly with the objects of the school, which

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only receives girls of a class that can pay very highly, and gives them in secular teaching only that which they could have in a very much higher scale in the various high-schools where the best foreign teachers are employed. The Christian element, altho enforced by Bible and catechism lessons, appears most strongly in a kind of rough contempt for all the devout traditions of the Japanese. Ancestor worship, which is such a tremendous factor in Japanese life, instead of being transformed into tender and prayerful remembrance of the dead and a desire to imitate their virtues, is stigmatized as idolatry, and the Protestant dogma regarding departed spirits is put forward in all its brutality as the only recognized truth. No one who has not lived among them can imagine how shocking this is to the feelings of the Japanese; for with them parental and filial devotion rank as the chief virtues and make the harmony of the family."

Whoever would know these interesting people well should read this book. Nothing appears to be left untold, and the author does not spare her own race and people in contrasting the manners of the East with the rudeness of the West.

A GOLD-DIGGER'S ROMANCE.

DENIS DENT. By E. W. Hornung. Cloth, 324 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. HORNUNG will probably be known as the author of "The Amateur Cracksman," and its dramatic sequence, "Raffles," *no matter what else he writes.* "Denis Dent" deals with the love-story of a young man, half Irish, half English, who goes gold-digging in Australia to win a fortune that he may honorably marry a maid possessed of one. It is rather melodramatic and has the earmarks of a story industriously made with an eye to royalties. But there is interest enough in the tale.

E. W. HORNUNG.

The most attractive feature of the book is the picture of the gold diggers' camp at Ballarat, near Melbourne, in Australia. The description of this is very good. There is an atrocious villain in the story, a family connection and a rival of Denis for the hand of Miss Nan Merridew. Ralph Devenish is a gentleman, theoretically, and in the Grenadier Guards; but his machinations to oust his rival, in which he is assisted by a sailor who is a far grosser blackguard, show how little he deserved the title of gentleman. Even his death at Sebastopol hardly cleans off the slate for him, altho it leaves the way free to Nan for the ardent Denis.

The book calls for no more criticism than that it is "good enough of its kind," but a third-rater as compared with the best Hornung brand of fiction. The author does not seem to have aimed at anything higher than to produce a "good seller."

PLEASANT WANDERINGS ON A GERMAN ISLAND.

THE ADVENTURES OF ELIZABETH IN RÜGEN. By the Author of "Elizabeth in her Garden." Cloth, 299 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

ELIZABETH in her garden was a somewhat heavy personage, of home-made humor, and with a spontaneity of botanical lore that made her discursiveness about flowers wear a penal air. Some of the *Fliegende Blätter* jokes can be worked out like a proposition in geometry, and are almost as amusing. Elizabeth appeared to have caught her light touch from a kindred field of humor. Therefore, when it came to Elizabeth's wanderings in a spot so dismally unknown as Rügen, the book loomed large as a Lenten diversion.

Imagine the delight of finding quite an improved Elizabeth and Rügen an enchanting spot—with her for cicerone! She is still delightfully selfish, but her sensitiveness to natural beauty is exquisite, and the lambent persiflage, still "made in Germany," has a seductive prickle to it. Rügen atones for the "Garden," and Elizabeth errant makes one apologetic to Elizabeth horticultural.

At the very start she delicately removes the blank which in the minds of many responds to the name of Rügen. "Every one who has been to school and still remembers what he was taught there, knows that Rügen is the biggest island Germany possesses, and that it lies in the Baltic Sea off the coast of Pomerania." No one who has skirted its shores with Elizabeth will forget it or fail to thank her for its memories. Such a fresh, quiet, blue-sea, beech-woody spot!

Elizabeth would fain have footed the whole way, but after seeking to inviegle a dozen women friends into this island pedestrianism and being promptly frustrated, she was driven to being driven; so she went in a Victoria drawn by two horses, with August, the coachman, and Gertrud, the maid. Gertrud was a creature who could have floated through a sunset that would make the gods giddy with its beauty and not have dropped a stitch in her knitting. As a maid she was invaluable.

Elizabeth has styled her eleven-days' itinerary of Rügen "Adventures." There are two, and they are diverting, and there is the same touch of *intimité* in her disclosure of them. At Thiessow, the extreme southeastern tip of the island, in taking a frosty bath, she flounders against a woman shivering in the same delight. It was her cousin Charlotte, whom she had not seen for ten years. She soon wished it was longer, since Charlotte at once attached herself to Elizabeth, and was the *bête-noire* of the rest of the trip. Then there are rencontres with the Harvey-Brownes, an English bishopess and her erudite son. Does she not also run across the lonely grave of a Finnish soldier? and a church six hundred years old? and Professor Nieberlein, Charlotte's husband, one of those Teutonic monstrosities of learning who yet liked plump, pettable ladies, which estranged Charlotte, who wished to emancipate her sex.

It is useless to dilate on the charm of those eleven days, when Elizabeth had shaken the Grim One, and the three infants who used to get so mixed up with the flowers and mold in the "Garden" were just drinking things in.

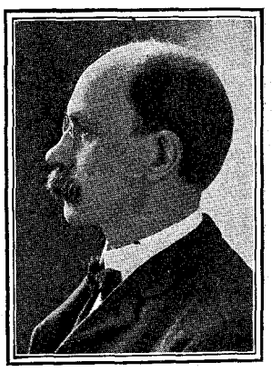
BED-ROCK EMOTIONS AND THE RAW WEST.

THE RAINBOW CHASERS. By John H. Whitson. Cloth, 393 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THE East must admit that the West, which it is prone to think of with a patronizing air, displays enviable qualities in some of its literary deeds. There are brawn and tingling verity and vivid sincerity of exposition in the best of its fiction. In "The Rainbow Chasers" the "Rainbows" represent a land-boom in the Far West; but the flurry caused by it is, except for the length it is dwelt upon, an episode in the story. The real story is of a man struggling under a singular blight. Dick Brewster, a vigorous Arkansas lad of twenty-two, has a quarrel with a rival and thinks he killed him. Everybody else thinks so, except the man who really did kill the aforesaid rival, *and* the reader. For the author explicitly imparts this truth to the reader; perchance that the hero, in his subsequent career, may be viewed with the nimbus of a guileless penitent about his head instead of a murderer's stigma on his soul. He is condemned to imprisonment for life, escapes from prison through the friendly aid of a clever "tramp," and breaks for those far, roomy stretches which are a sort of Ultima Thule, where the sage-brush and the cowboy alone exist. He sheds his name, he has lost the girl he loves, his father has disowned him, and he lives in the conviction of his guilt. Truly, a Man of Sorrows!

Through that great sea of wo he breasts his life's way, a chastened but a noble man. Chance leads him into one of the "land-boom" centers, where the flocking grangers crowd out the cattle-men and rear a mushroom town. He becomes a successful man in the new vortex of activity, and, by the irony of fate, partner of the very judge who had sentenced him. But the boy has developed into a muscular fellow with beard and slightly grizzled hair, and he is not recognized. There are those, however, who do recognize him, and one of them is the villain.

There is a beautiful girl, too, who, happily, is as essential as a villain to every novel worth reading. She is the judge's daughter. The supposed murderer falls in love with her. But with all his present rectitude, there lives in his own soul the stifling sense that he is blackened by the hideous crime which has despoiled him of his name and forbids him to think of union with any honorable woman. How it all turns out the reader will discover for himself.



JOHN H. WHITSON.

Mr. Whitson has a nice feeling for Nature, and a pen that responds well to his sensitive imagination and vigorously ethical standpoint. But in every work of art, the union of strength in conception and finish in execution is the ever difficult problem. Mr. Whitson is graphic, but at times gets swamped in his own metaphors. He has, for instance, a foreword of apology (*Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*), the gist of which is that a good part of the tale is true, and the first sentence of which assures us that "*dove-tailed* facts, *woven* together and *broidered* with fiction, constitute no inconsiderable part of this book." The chisel, the loom, and the needle thus unite to produce one work of art!

The pages which describe Brewster, after five years' cow-punching in "the Nation" (called on the map the Indian Territory), emerging therefrom, and his meeting with Jim Prethro, and the subsequent grim battle on the plains, when a gang of pursuers surround them, are among the best in the book for color, strength, and character delineation. This is the pungent West with a fine literary flavor, and this kind of writing is what gives its fiction sectional glory. The land-boom in Golden City, whether true or not, is unquestionable truth to the reader.

To conclude, "The Rainbow Chasers" is a strong story, with much of vivid description and real pathos in it. Mr. Whitson is to be considered respectfully.

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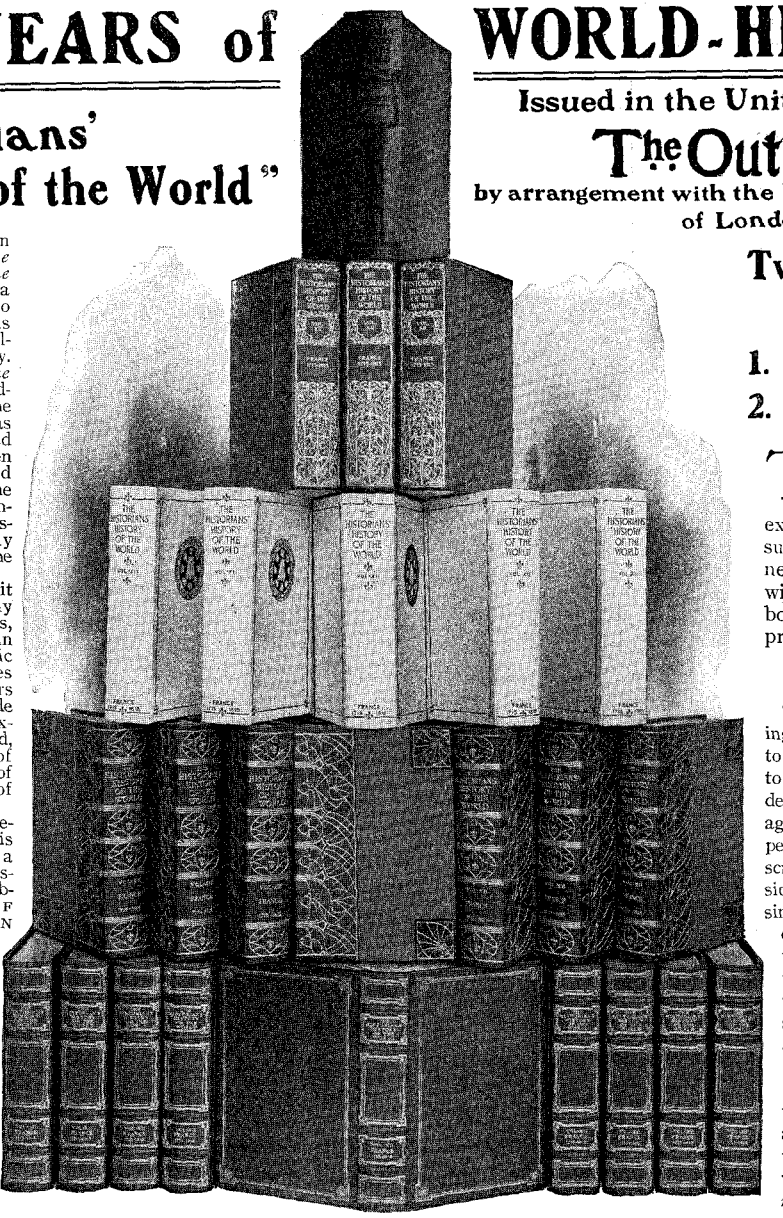

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A great number of translations have been made from the Spanish, and among the most interesting and lengthy of these are those from the works of Father J. A. Llorente, exposing the horrors of the Inquisition. He was secretary of that body, but revolted against it on the Bonapartist invasion of Spain. He is almost forgotten now, but his work is of the greatest value and interest as a source of original information.

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David McKee Landing at Allequippa's Village—now McKeesport

Queen Allequippa's Word

Made Possible McKeesport where $130,000,000.00 are now paid out in wages each year.

Queen Allequippa of the Delawares

DAVID McKEE, hunter, trapper and pioneer, turned the bow of his canoe toward the point of land which makes the juncture of the Monongahela and Youghiougheny rivers, some twenty years before George Washington led the American troops to victory.

The spring had just blossomed forth and the arrival of a white man brought a crowd of Delawares to the banks. Chattering, gesticulating and shouting they led the hardy pioneer to the wigwam of their ruler, Queen Allequippa.

In a few words McKee explained to the handsome and stately Queen of the Delawares his mission. He came, he said, to found a trading post. The braves demurred, but Allequippa's word was supreme—McKee remained.

The post flourished and at the close of the French-Indian war was one of the best known trading posts west of the Alleghenies.

In 1769 the site was granted to McKee and was named McKeesport. A land office was opened for the sale of land secured by Indian treaties.

John McKee, son of David, laid out the first plan of lots in 1795 and this sale was a success. From that time on the city grew until to-day McKeesport is one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the world. The heart of the Pittsburg industrial district.

The families of the men who invested in McKeesport realty are now wealthy. Thousands have shared in the prosperity of the former home of Queen Allequippa.

Unlike the majority of towns and cities McKeesport has never known a boom. For the past twenty years it has grown steadily. In 1880 it had only 8212 inhabitants—to-day it has over 50,000. It is the center of Greater Pittsburg with a population of over 1,800,000.

In the Midst of Prosperity

The mammoth tube plant, the largest in the world, to which a $10,000,000.00 addition is being erected, and immense steel plants, tinplate establishments and dozens of other industries in and around McKeesport pay out over $130,000,000 each year in wages.

Property is a veritable gold mine—rents are sky-high.

Right in the midst of this great money-making center is "Arlington"—the logical residential section of McKeesport.

Arlington is the heart of the Greater Pittsburg district.

It has trolley lines—cars every few minutes.

Pittsburg is but a short ride from it.

Arlington has water, gas and electric lights.

Arlington is handy to every point in the country.

But a few minutes away from Wilmerding—the home of the great Westinghouse industries—where every through train on the P. R. R. stops.

Arlington is the opportunity of the century.

Ten Dollars Secures a Lot

Arlington lots are from 30 to 60 feet wide on streets and avenues 40 to 60 feet wide. The prices range from $200 to $1000. **Ten Dollars Secures Any Lot**—and five to ten dollars a month pays for it. There is no interest, no taxes, and in case the owner dies before the lot is paid for his heirs receive a free deed for it.

The Greater Pittsburg District

is rapidly forging to the front and in a few years there will be over two million and a half population. **ARLINGTON** is the greatest bargain in the district. Ten years from now you will have to pay as much for a foot front as you can buy a lot for now.

Free Railroad Fare

from any point east of the Mississippi river to any person who comes to Arlington and buys a lot.

Write to-day for booklet "D" for description—don't delay.

C. M. CYPHER & CO.,

McKeesport, Pa., or, Pittsburg, Pa.

References—Treasury Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa., First National Bank, McKeesport, Pa.

WE WANT REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE

Already we have many agents throughout the country. They are making money. Two agents in the upper part of Pennsylvania made $700 and $600 respectively in commissions last month. Another agent made $300.

The work is pleasant and profitable and offers great opportunities to wide-awake men. Exclusive territory still open in several states. Write at once—territory being taken up rapidly.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Statesman's Year-Book, 1904."—Edited by J. Scott Keltie. (1398 pp. The Macmillan Company.)

"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates."—Benjamin Vincent. (1487 pp.; $6. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Wonderland, 1904."—Description of the Northwest by Olin D. Wheeler. (Passenger Department, Northern Pacific Railway, $0.06.)

"Anna the Adventuress."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Effendi."—Florence Brooks Whitehouse. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"Our Mountain Garden."—Mrs. Theodore Thomas. (212 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Villa Claudia."—John Ames Mitchell. (306 pp.; $1.50. Life Publishing Company.)

"History of the United States of America."—Henry William Elson. (951 pp.; $1.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Life of Napoleon."—Theodore Ayrault Dodge. (Vols. I. and II.; $4 net per vol. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Folk Tales from the Russian."—Retold by Verra De Blumenthal. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Kindly Light."—Florence M. Kingsley. (107 pp.; $0.50. Henry Altemus Company.)

"A Guide to the Birds of New England and Eastern New York."—Ralph Hoffmann. (357 pp.; $1.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"Whittier-Land."—Samuel T. Pickard. (160 pp.; $1 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"New Hampshire."—Frank S. Sanborn. (354 pp.; $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Woman Wins."—Robert Barr. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"Felice Constant."—William C. Sprague. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"The Woman with the Fan."—Robert Hickens. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"By Snare of Love."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.)

"The Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe."—Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (505 pp. W. R. Jenkins, N. Y.)

"G. F. Watts."—G. K. Chesterton. (174 pp.; $0.75 E. P. Dutton & Co.)

"The Better New York."—W. H. Tolman and Charles Hemstreet. (320 pp.; $2 net. Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Romance."—Joseph Conrad and F. M. Hueffer. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"How to Live Forever."—Harry Gage. (205 pp.; $1.25. Stockham Publishing Company.)

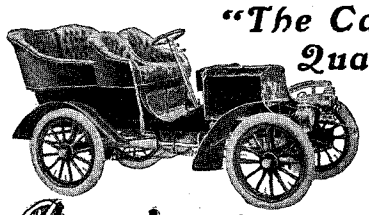
"The Singular Miss Smith."—Florence M. Kingsley. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Working with the People."—Charles S. Smith. (A. Wessels Company.)

"The Slav Invasion."—Frank Julian Warne. (211 pp.; $1 net. J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"Manual of the National Art Theater Society of New York."—Published by the Society at New York.

"The Car of Quality"



Premier

The Premier will interest anyone interested in automobiles. They rush the hills at 20 miles an hour where other cars take the low gear. Four cylinders (air cooled) do the work. Engine in front, simple and accessible. 16 h. p. 1400 pounds. 32 x 3½-inch clincher tires. Powerful transmission. Every part built to wear and to stand the strain of American roads. The Premier, a quality car for the gentleman driver who wants power, speed, accessibility and satisfaction.

Write for illustrated descriptive catalogue.

PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO.

905 Ft. Wayne Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Abe Lincoln

The President seemed incapable of ordering the death of anyone. He called the instances of cowardice in the face of the enemy "leg cases," and asked: "If the Lord gives a man a pair of cowardly legs how can he help their running away with him?" One of the most touching instances of his pardoning an offender is that of William Scott. Scott was a mere boy and had offered to go on guard for a sick comrade after forty-eight sleepless hours, with the result that he was found asleep at his post and was sentenced to be shot.

The President visited him in his tent, talked with him, looked at the photographs of the people at home which the boy carried with him, then informed him that he should not be shot on the morrow. He added that Scott owed him a great deal and asked if he intended to pay the debt. The astonished boy tried to express his gratitude and, misunderstanding, explained that with the bounty and his pay and the folks at home and the "boys" he thought he could in time raise $500 or $600. Lincoln said that the debt was far more than that and could be paid only by courage and attention to duty. Scott proved himself worthy and fought until desperately wounded some time after. With his last words he sent a message to Lincoln to say that he had tried to pay the debt and thought in his last moments of the President's kind face, and thanked him once again for having permitted him to fall a soldier in battle rather than as a coward at the hands of his comrades.

We ought all of us to know Lincoln's deeds and writings by heart. This is made possible by the Unit collection of his letters and addresses. This volume of 400 pages contains all of Lincoln's words which will endure, from his first public speech in 1832 to his last address in 1865. In addition, an account of his life and his gifts of expression, and copious notes on his telegrams, letters and speeches.

The book is printed in clear type on featherweight paper and may be had in two bindings—cloth and leather.

The prices are low because they are fixed by the unit system:

cloth	- -	46 cents
full leather	-	66 cents
postage extra	-	8 cents

HOWARD WILFORD BELL
publisher of The Unit Books
259a Fifth avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The House in the Woods."—Arthur Henry. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Jessica Letters."—An Editor's Romance. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.10 net.)

"A More Excellent Way."—William B. Clarke. (227 pp.; $1.25 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Society of To-Morrow."—G. de Molinari. (230 pp.; $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Hymn of the West.

(World's Fair, St. Louis.)

By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

O Thou, whose glorious orbs on high
Engird the earth with splendor round,
From out Thy secret place draw nigh
The courts and temples of this ground;
Eternal Light,
Fill with Thy might
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,
To show the marvels God hath wrought
Since first Thy people's chief and seer
Looked up with that prophetic thought;
Bade Time unroll
The fateful scroll,
And empire unto Freedom gave
From cloudland height to tropic wave,

Poured through the gateways of the North
Thy mighty rivers join their tide,
And on the wings of morn sent forth
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.
By Thee unsealed.
The mountains yield
Ores that the wealth of Ophir shame,
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain
At thine own time to give increase—
The greater and the lesser grain,
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!
Thy creatures graze
Appointed ways;
League after league across the land
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear
Above the plenteous Western plain,
Thine ancient tribes from round the sphere
To breathe its quickening air are fain;
And smiles the sun
To see made one
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,
Land of the new and lordlier race!

Jeanne D'Arc.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

Goddess of battles, with the maiden sword
And blameless banner, when to France availed
Not all her gallant manhood, helmed and mailed,
To drive from off her soil the alien horde,
That over pasture, hamlet, vineyard poured,
You with your unarmed innocency scaled
The walls of war, and, where man's might had failed,
Crowning, enthroned the Anointed of the Lord.
And should France yet again be called to scare
The stranger from her gates, and hurl back thence
Feet that would violate her frontiers fair,
Not meretricious sycophants of sense,
But the pure heart and patriotic prayer,
Once more would prove her rescue and defense.

—From *The Independent*.

"They can't upset."

All Children

are on their feet too much. Prevent this by giving your boy or girl the

Irish Mail

"It's geared"

Develops *all the muscles* symmetrically, overtaxes none. Fastest, most scientific vehicle for children built. *Absolutely safe*; very strong, rubber tired.

Write for illustrated booklet of "Irish Mail" Hand Cars, FREE.

The Standard Mfg. Co., 2520 Irish Mail St., Anderson, Ind.

I WAS led to print this advertisement because of a casual remark made by a gentleman from one of the Western States one day when he came to my office:

"Why, Shivers, I expected to find you on the top floor of a tenement house somewhere."

After a visit to the different floors of the factory he was impressed with the fact that I was a live man, with a real business and had an actual cigar factory.

This incident impressed *me* so much that I determined to bring as nearly as possible all my friends and customers to the factory. That being obviously impossible, I hit upon the next best thing—to have a photographer take my factory to them.

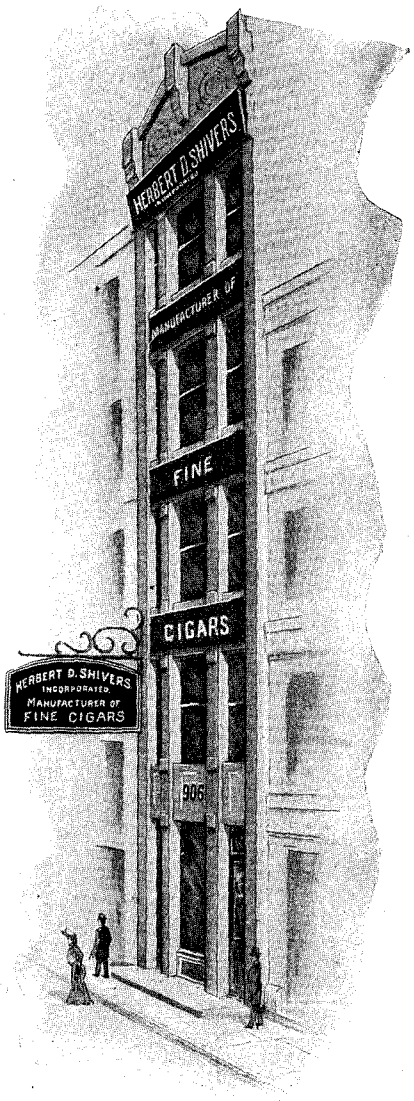
The factory is as clean as it looks and every part of it is open to my customers.

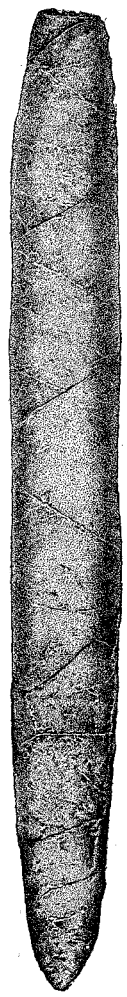
The illustration is from an actual photograph taken within a few weeks.

I sell the entire product of my factory direct to the smoker at wholesale prices.

I DO NOT KNOW of the equal of my Shivers Panetela Cigar being retailed for less than 10 cents.

MY GUARANTEE IS—that the filler of these cigars is clear, clean, long Havana—no shorts or sweepings. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra. This guarantee has been attached to every box of these cigars that I have ever sold.





EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE SHIVERS' PANETELA

MY OFFER IS—I will upon request send to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, one hundred Shivers Panetela cigars, express prepaid, on approval. He may smoke ten and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased. If he is satisfied and keeps the cigars, he agrees to remit the price for them ($5) within ten days. I simply want to give the cigars a chance to sell themselves.

In ordering please use business letter head, or enclose business card and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

I would not dare to make this offer if my statement were not absolutely true. I risk one-tenth of the cigars and expressage both ways to make a new customer. Wouldn't I be a "silly" to send out cigars that would not stand the test?

What possible risk does a smoker run, trying my cigars, provided $5 per hundred is not more than he cares to pay?

If I depended for my profit on the *first* orders that I receive from this or any other advertisement, I would have been swamped long ago. The re-orders are what I must have. *More than 80 per cent. of the cigars that I send out go to people who have bought of me before.* These re-orders cost me nothing, and that is how I make a profit.

I make a cigar honestly, put my own name on it, tell the truth about it, and then this new idea in selling—to go direct to the smoker instead of through the various middlemen. The result is, I have no salesmen, no store, but do all my business from my factory. Write me if you smoke.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.,

Manufacturer of Cigars, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Estate Wanted

To supply the wants of CASH BUYERS, SELLERS, and EXCHANGERS advertising in our JOURNAL each month. Subscribers can write to these advertisers and make their own deals, FREE. Ours is the best, largest, and most reliable Real Estate Magazine published, and is now in its fourth year. Has good stories, news, and current topics. Circulation covers the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Hawaii. Three months' trial, 25c. Three full years, only $1.00.

U. S. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL,
171 West Brighton Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT CASH

FOR YOUR

Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7824 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago.

A Life Saver

Quick!

What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

A charming and helpful book for girls by FRANCES E. WILLARD. "It breathes the best HOW TO thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth, Price, $1 WIN

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.

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Premonition.

By Venita Seibert.

Softly, my heart!
Last night across the star-strewn sea
A ship came sailing unto me
Without a compass, guide, or chart;
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
Oh, message sweet as spring's first call
To life a-dream 'neath winter's pall!
Oh, faint joy buds that stir and start!
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
For he is coming, he for whom
My soul shall stir and start and bloom,
Whose throne has long been set apart;
Softly, my heart!

Softly, my heart!
I know, yet how I can not tell.
His nearness holds me like some spell.
Oh, love, a prophet-seer thou art!
Softly, my heart!

—From *Munsey's Magazine.*

Heimweh.

By Helen T. Churchill.

The skies are blue, they say;
Alas! for me
The skies are leaden-gray;
I naught can see
Of azure tint or golden sunbeam bright
O'er all the landscape—dreary, hopeless night.

And scenes are fair, I'm told,
And hearts are gay;
The fairest I behold
As vain display;
And loathing, turn where others laugh and sing,
Sad, sick at heart—a hopeless, wounded thing.

One spot alone on earth
Is fair to me—
There centers all the mirth,
There I would be.
There, only there, God's sunlight pierces through
And all the heaven paints with stainless blue.

You praise this land as fair,
Its streams, its bow'rs;
The common weeds were there,
As rarest flow'rs—
The fields Elysian. Ah, why should we roam?
One spot alone enchants—we call it home!

—From *The Woman's Home Companion.*

PERSONALS.

President Roosevelt in Yellowstone Park.—"Buffalo Jones," chief gamewarden of Yellowstone Park, tells in *Success* (May) some incidents of the President's tour of the park last spring. He writes:

"It was in the spring that President Roosevelt visited us. The fishing being pretty good then, he would start out almost every morning with his rod and line, and be gone all day. We wanted to accompany him, of course, but he gave us to understand that he preferred to be alone. Toward the end of his visit he ceased to take the fishing tackle with him on his solitary tramps. I have an idea that the fishing was merely a pretext to get out alone amid the noble calm and impressiveness of the big woods and hills to revolve the momentous matters in his mind.

"We arranged several mountain lion hunts for him, but he always declined to shoot the lion when we had treed it, altho he knew that these beasts were playing havoc with the sheep and elk and that the park would be well rid of them. The first time I asked him to shoot he said that he wished to abide by the law which forbids the killing of animals in the Park except by the superintendent or the scouts.

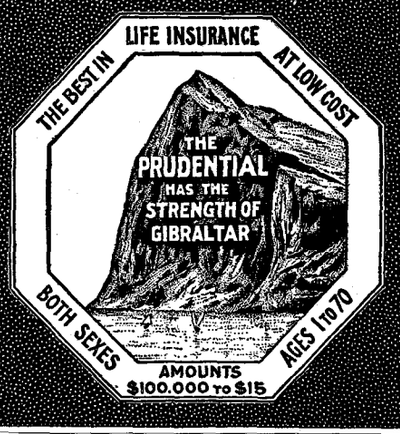
"In spite of the fact that the President was surrounded by big game, and is an ardent sportsman, the only shooting he did while with us was at a target. One morning we were practising pistol shooting, and the President was using a weapon of a make which was being urged by the manufacturers for adoption by the Government. While making one of his shots a

Over One Million Endowment Policies

are in force in this country, representing ultimate accumulations of over Two Billion Dollars. Wouldn't you like to join this vast army of money savers? The most progressive, enterprising, farsighted and successful young men of America are included in its ranks. Send Coupon for Information.

Of those who take out Endowment Insurance at age 30, 80 per cent live to reap the reward of their foresight at the end of 20 years.

Visit The Prudential's Exhibit, Palace of Education, World's Fair, St. Louis.



THE PRUDENTIAL
Insurance Co. of America
John F. Dryden Prest.
Home Office Newark N.J.

Fill in this Coupon. Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive, free, Particulars and Rates of Endowment Policies.
For $.....
Name..... Age.....
Address.....
Occupation..... Dept. R.

An Hour a Day For a Few Months

Are you willing to give that much time to a profession which may be mastered in four to eight months, and which will bring you a large salary in a little while?

To Know How To Advertise

pays well. The merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the broker—all businesses need men and women who know how to advertise. I teach advertising. My graduates are successful. A publisher, a newspaper, an advertising agency, and a department store—all leaders in their respective lines—have within the past few weeks taken graduates of this school in preference to all *other applicants. My little booklet tells the rest of the story.* Will you send for it, read it, and then resolve to make your summer months count?

I will want about twenty-five new pupils within the next six weeks, to take the places of those who will graduate during that time. I prefer earnest men and women—those who are willing to do some **thinking** about the work presented to them in my personal letters and in the printed matter that accompanies them. If you are one of that kind, write to me without delay.

ELMER HELMS, Formerly Ad-Writer for John Wanamaker,
Room 118, 11 East 16th Street, New York.

Mends everything from a fan to an old shoe

Army & Navy Liquid Glue

Comes in tubes, no brush needed, and no bother to apply.
Glues everything glueable—furniture, china, bric-a-brac, cut-glass, leather, rubber, etc.
Made from pure hide and sinews, and has four times the cohesive strength of other liquid glues which are made from fish sounds.
If your dealer hasn't it, we will mail you a sample tube on receipt of 5 cents.
Wachter Manufacturing Co.,
515 West Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Old Hickory" "Andrew Jackson" Chair **$2.75**

This splendid comfortable chair is an *exact duplicate of the one that* Andrew Jackson used. Made entirely of hickory with bark on. Serviceable, Stylish, Comfortable and Durable. Fine for Porch, Lawn, and exterior use. Seat 17 inches wide, 15 inches deep; height over all 36 inches. Price $2.75—Two for $5.00. Freight prepaid east of Mississippi River. Eighty other styles of Chairs, Settees, Tables, etc., ranging from $1.50 to $25.00.
Ask your dealer—If he will not supply you, we will. Remit direct to us. 48-page illustrated catalogue FREE. Write us.
OLD HICKORY CHAIR COMPANY
363 Cherry St., Martinsville, Ind.
"The Original Old Hickory Furniture Manufacturers."
Look for our advertisement in last issue of this publication.

MAKE YOUR FURNITURE ARTISTIC

Dulline gives that rich, antique look to any piece of furniture.
It covers over mars and scratches, giving a smooth, elegant finish to your household or office furniture. Anyone can apply it. It covers more surface at less cost than common furniture polish. Send 50 cents for a box—and a rubbing pad free with it. Send for the booklet—it is free.
DULLINE COMPANY,
576 No. Prospect St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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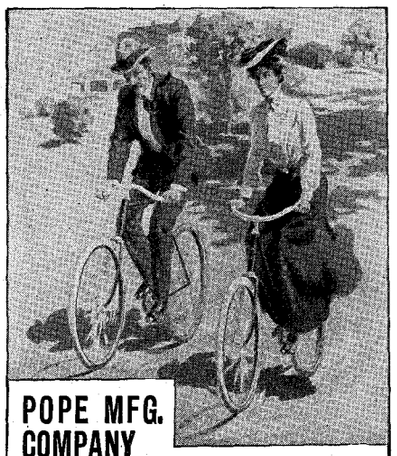


POPE MFG. COMPANY

BICYCLE INNOVATIONS

TWO-SPEED GEAR AND NEW COASTER BRAKE

Greatest Improvements since the coming of the Chainless

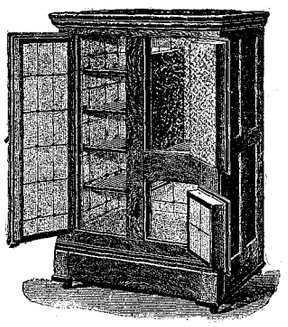
POPE QUALITY IN EVERY WHEEL

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one Catalogue mailed on receipt of a two-cent stamp

BE CAREFUL OF THE FOOD YOU EAT

KEEP IT IN A

Baldwin DRY AIR Refrigerator



We make the coldest, cleanest, dryest, sweetest refrigerator built. We make Baldwins to preserve food better than other makes, and with less consumption of ice, (which costs money) and they do it.

Baldwins have a swift, strong current of pure dry air, constantly circulating throughout the interior, reaching every corner, and always moving in one direction. This keeps the food fresh, crisp and sweet, and in a palatable and sanitary condition.

We use **Porcelain, Vermont Spruce,** and **Metal Linings.** Outside cases of **Ash, Oak,** and **Softwood,** beautifully finished. Special lever wedge locks, Rubber around edges of doors, making them doubly air-tight. Excellent, cleanable devices; air flues and waste pipe removable. All features found in Baldwins only.

IF YOU BUY A CHEAP REFRIGERATOR YOU PLEASE YOUR ICEMAN

Our catalogue is free. It tells all about our 150 popular styles and sizes.

THE BALDWIN REFRIGERATOR CO.,
208 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light costing only 2cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetyiene and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

piece of cotton from the cartridge flew back and struck his cheek, bringing blood.

"'Well!' he exclaimed, with great emphasis, as he clapped his handkerchief to the wound, 'that condemns this make of pistol.'

"When he was installed in his tent, upon his arrival at the park, we had a soldier pacing up and down before the door.

"'What's that man doing out here?' demanded the President.

"'He's the sentry,' I answered.

"'Oh, go and tell him to sit down,' replied Mr. Roosevelt; 'I came out here to rest, and it makes me tired to see a man walking without getting anywhere.'"

Anything to Uphold his Reputation.—Robert Barr, the novelist, was one day at Euston Station, London, to say good-by to Doctor McKenzie of McGill University, who was taking a steamer train for Liverpool, thence to sail for the United States. As they walked up and down the platform together, says *The Youth's Companion*, in repeating the story from *Leslie's Monthly*, Dr. McKenzie said jocularly:

"Let us go to the book-stall and see if any of your immortal works are there. If they are I'll buy one to take across with me. If they are not, I'll tell all of your friends on the other side that your supposed British reputation is a sham."

The two walked to the book-stall and examined it carefully, but nothing with the name of Barr was found.

The novelist was annoyed and would have entered a protest, but the director claimed that that was against the rules of the game. Time was short, and Doctor McKenzie took his place in the train. Mr. Barr bade him good-by, and then made direct for the book-stall to give the dealer a piece of his mind; but as he glanced casually at the array of books, in the most prominent place he saw a row of one of his novels.

The whistle had sounded; the train was in motion. There was no time for paying anything, so Mr. Barr grabbed his book and ran like mad up the long platform. The energetic railway officials thought he was a belated passenger, and determined to throw him into the train. Doors in the moving carriages were flung open, and officials yelled frantically, "Jump in anywhere!"

It took great agility, but Mr. Barr succeeded. Doctor McKenzie was leaning out of his window, thinking from the outcry that some one had been killed, when Mr. Barr came alongside and said, politely if breathlessly, "Mac, allow me to present you with a token of esteem."

Panting but triumphant, Mr. Barr strolled back to the book-stall.

"Didn't some one steal a book from you a moment ago?" he asked.

"Yes," cried the indignant stall-keeper, "and he's bolted off to America with it!"

"Why don't you telegraph a description of him to Liverpool? It will be hours before the train is there," suggested Mr. Barr, sympathetically.

"Description! I didn't see anything but his back and his legs."

"Oh, well, let it go!" said Mr. Barr airily. "It was a good book, for I wrote it myself, so I'll pay for it," and he laid down the money.

Married Life.—J. Adam Bede, the new Minnesota Congressman, who laid the foundation for a reputation as a humorist in his first speech in the House recently, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, is fond of telling a story of what he avows was a real experience in one of the remote corners of his district.

"I was traveling around just before election, of course purely for pleasure," he said, "when passing a small house in a little clearing I heard a terrible up-

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Allan or Allen?

When I was a youngster I played marbles with a boy whose front name was Allan. One day I invited him formally to my ninth birthday party and his name on the envelope read "Allen." Between ice-cream and the kissing games Allan gently but firmly led me into the next room and, backing me up against the wall, he assured me that if I ever misspelled his front name again he would do things to me. Then he taught me a distinction which I thought a fixed one until I published a collection of Poe's tales: that Allen was always a family name and Allan as invariably a baptismal name.

But it appears that Edgar Allan Poe was the adopted son of John Allan! We lose our bearings in a sea of vowels. Such, at least, was the fate of the illustrator of our edition of Poe's Tales of Mystery and Imagination and of the binder of that book. For the designer gives the name on her elaborate title-page as Allen, while the binder makes it Allan on the cover. Which is right?

1300 copies (unlucky number!) are on hand; otherwise perfect in every detail. The literary editor of the *Buffalo Express* declared this text of Poe to be the handsomest one-volume edition in the American market. Contains 21 of Poe's most brilliant stories, charged with horror and grim humor. Reading them makes you see things at night. 500 pages of clearly printed text on thick but light opaque paper, embellished with ten illustrations, a frontispiece, and title-page, and end-paper designs which really do convey the meaning of Poe's enchantment. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* says: "The illustrations have the weirdness of the tales and in this respect, as well as in originality of conception and execution, are superior to any other attempts to illustrate Poe that have come under our notice." The cover is unique—a design executed in black and gold. The volume is 5¼ x 8 x 1¼ inches.

But those 1300 copies contain that misprint and we have decided to cut the published price of $2 squarely in two. This $2 book may be had at our office for 85 cents. If you can't come in, the postage is 15 cents extra—send us $1 and the Poe will be yours as soon as Uncle Sam can bring it to you.

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roar inside. A free fight of large proportions seemed to be in progress. Abandoning my horse, I rushed to the door. My knocking was drowned by the disturbance, so I pushed open the door and entered. A husband and wife were having a little controversy. He was armed with a wooden ladle and she with a heavy frying-pan, and they were belaboring each other unmercifully. The fact is they were about evenly matched, but I did not have time to see this, and fearing the woman would be hurt I seized the man by the collar and dragged him back, gasping and speechless. Not so the woman. With a final bang of the pan over his head she turned on me savagely and said:

"'See here, what right have you butting in? Go on and mind your own business! I'd have you to understand that we get along about as well as most married folks!'"

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She Couldn't Tell.—MISTRESS: "Did the fisherman who stopped here this morning have frogs' legs?"

NORA: "Sure, mum, I dinnaw. He wore pants."—Cornell *Widow.*

Sweet Simplicity.—THE PET NIECE (who, on valuable uncle's visit, has been allowed to stay up for dessert): "Oh, Uncle Tom, father said you would be sure to bring out some of your old chestnuts. May I have some? Do, please!"—*Punch.*

His Wish.—PROUD MOTHER: "You will be five years old to-morrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else."

WILLIE (after thinking earnestly for five minutes): "Bring me a whole box of chocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat them."—*Tit-Bits.*

Successful.—VISITOR: "What a beautiful binding you are putting on your new novel."

PUBLISHER: "Yes. It's bound to succeed."—Cornell *Widow.*

A Sure Sign.—GOTROX: "What did that chap say when we ran over him?"

CHAFFEUR: "Said he was delighted and hoped you were quite well and ——"

GOTROX: "Speed on quickly! That must be one of my poor relations."—*Puck.*

Unimaginative.—AUNTIE: "Do you see the hair in this old brooch, Cyril? It was your great-grandfather's."

CYRIL: "I say, Auntie, he didn't have much!"—*Punch.*

Unbirdlike.—THE PROFESSOR: "Does she sing like a nightingale?"

THE TENOR: "Gad, no—a nightingale can be scared off."—*Puck.*

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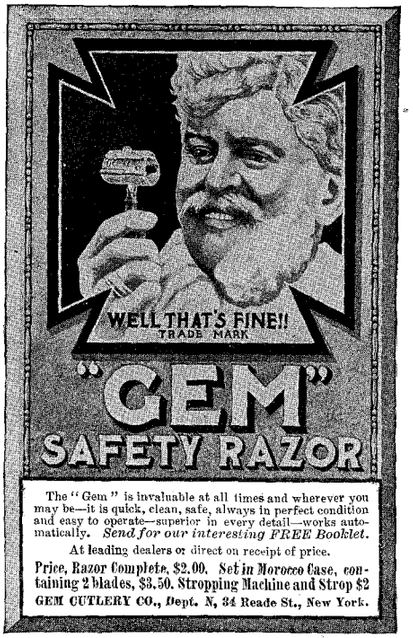

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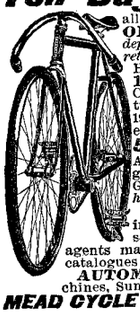

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 2.—The Russians, who fell back from Kulien-Cheng on May 1, are driven from their position at Hamatan, and the Japanese move forward in three divisions, capturing 20 of the Russian guns; 20 Russian officers and many men are taken prisoners. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador at London, says that the present Japanese moves are all being conducted with the idea of making a future stand against a Russian invasion. The Russian battle-ship *Orel* runs aground in the Neva.

May 3.—Admiral Togo makes another attempt to close the entrance to Port Arthur by sending in fire-ships, which are sunk by the Russian batteries.

May 4.—General Kashtalinsky, giving details of the battle on May 1, tells of the desperate fight made by the Russians, whose losses were 40 officers and 2,000 men killed. A Port Said despatch says that a Russian vessel stopped a British mail and passenger ship and searched her mails. The North German Lloyd is reported to have sold eight steamships to Japan.

May 5.—Japanese war-ships and transports are reported at Pitsu-Wo, on the Liao-Tung peninsula, prepared to make a landing. It is rumored that an engagement between a Japanese squadron and the Russian Vladivostok squadron had taken place off Wonsan. General Sassulitch, who was defeated on the Yalu River, is relieved of his command, and is under investigation for disobedience of orders. General Kuropatkin is said to be preparing for a battle with the Japanese at Feng-Wang-Cheng. Japan has arranged for a loan of $50,000,000, half to be taken in London and half in the United States. A Russian loan of $200,000,000 is to be taken up in Paris.

May 6.—A Japanese army of about 50,000 men lands at Pitsu-Wo, Port Adams, and Kinchan, on the Liao-Tung peninsula, seizes the railroad and cuts the telegraph lines, thus isolating Port Arthur. General Kuroki reports driving a Russian detachment into Feng-Wang-Cheng after a brisk fight.

May 7.—The Russians abandon Feng-Wang-Cheng, where they took refuge after the defeat at the Yalu, on May 1. On the approach of the Japanese, General Kuropatkin retreats without offering battle. Admiral Togo, in an official report, declares that Port Arthur harbor is sealed, five merchant ships having been sunk in the inner channel.

May 8.—The Russians evacuate New-Chwang, dismantling the forts and removing the artillery, in expectation of an attack by the Japanese.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 2.—Brazil grants tariff concessions to the United States on flour and various other articles.

May 3.—Germany sends 1,500 reinforcements to fight the Hereros.

May 4.—The gold-standard proposal is rejected by the Panama Assembly by a vote of 16 to 13.

The Panama Canal zone, and all property included, is formally transferred to the United States.

May 5.—The Venezuelan Congress grants President Castro full dictatorial powers for one year.

May 6.—The Brazilian Government threatens to make war on Peru if Peruvian troops are not withdrawn from the disputed territory of Acre.

Eight hundred Tibetans attack the British camp at Gyangtse and are repulsed with heavy loss.

May 8.—The British forces in Tibet, after six hours' fighting, drive 1,500 natives from their positions below Kharola Pass.

Domestic.

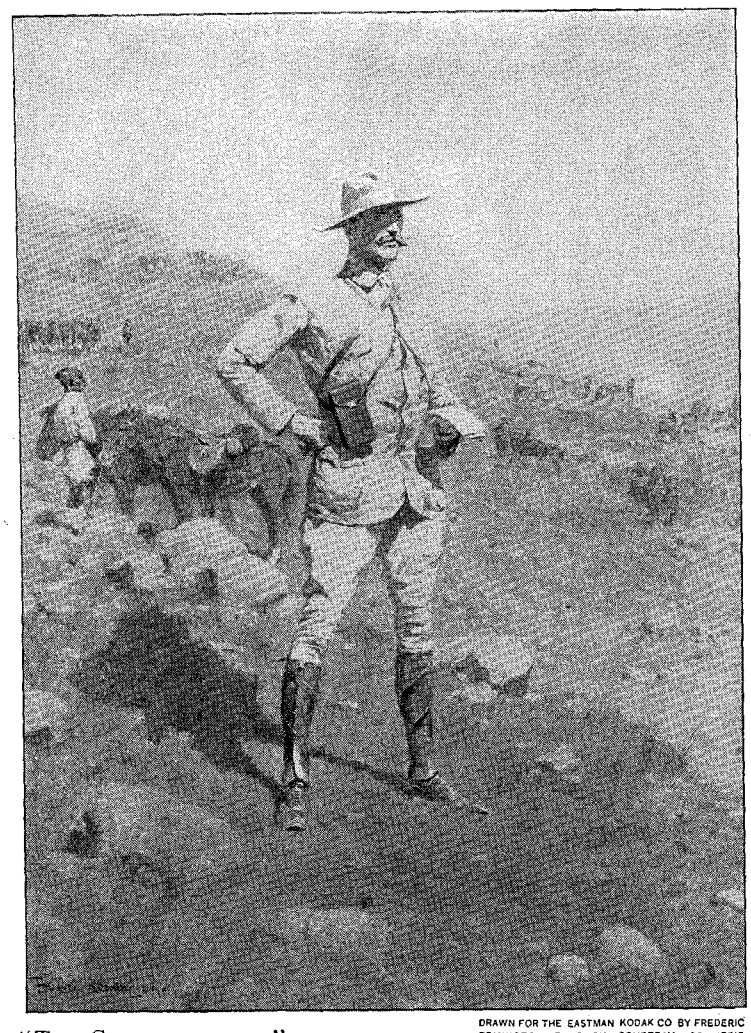
POLITICAL.

May 3.—The Lily White Republicans in convention at New Orleans indorse President Roosevelt.

Speaker Cannon announces that if the nomination for Vice-President is tendered to him, he will not accept it under any circumstances.

May 4.—Iowa's 26 delegates are instructed for Mr. Hearst.

May 5.—The Washington Democratic state convention selects delegates for the national convention: 7 of the delegates favor Mr. Hearst and



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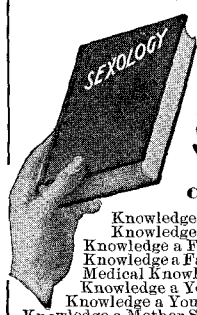

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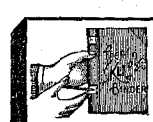

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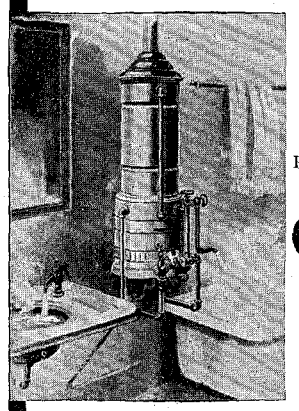

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3 oppose him; they are not instructed, but are bound by the unit rule.

May 6.—The Colorado Republican state convention indorses President Roosevelt.

Connecticut Democrats select 14 delegates to the national convention, and instructs them to vote as a unit for Judge Parker.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 2.—The Court of Inquiry which investigated the explosion on the battle-ship *Missouri* exonerates the officers and crew from blame, and finds that the accident was due to a "flare-back."

Ex-President Cleveland lectures at Princeton, N. J., on "The Government in the Chicago Strike of 1894," explaining the use of the military at that time.

May 4.—The thirty-first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opens in Los Angeles, Cal.

Ex-President Cleveland publishes a history of the bond issues during his last administration.

May 5.—Dr. Herran is to return to Washington as the Colombian Chargé-d'Affaires, thus restoring friendly relations between the United States and Colombia.

May 7.—Secretary Shaw signs a warrant for $40,000,000, in payment for the Panama Canal property.

CHESS.

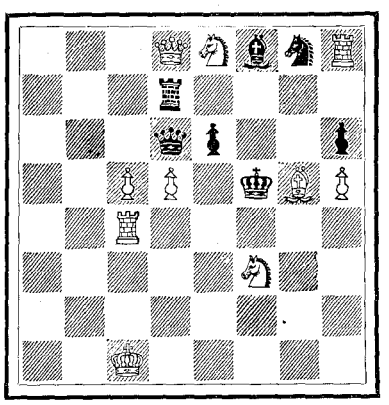
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 930.

By E. S. CAMPLING.

First Prize *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

3 Q S b s R; 3 r 4; 3 q p 2 p; 2 P P 1 k B P; 2 R 5; 5 S 2; 8; 2 K 5.

White mates in two moves

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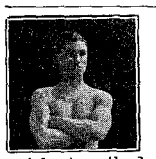

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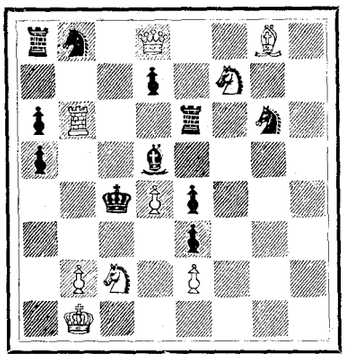
Problem 931.

By M. KARSTEDT.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

r s 1 Q 2 B 1; 3 p 1 S 2; p R 2 r 1 s 1; p 2 b 4; 2 k P p 3; 4 p 3; 1 P S 1 P 3; 1 K 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 924. Key-move: P—K 4.

No. 925.

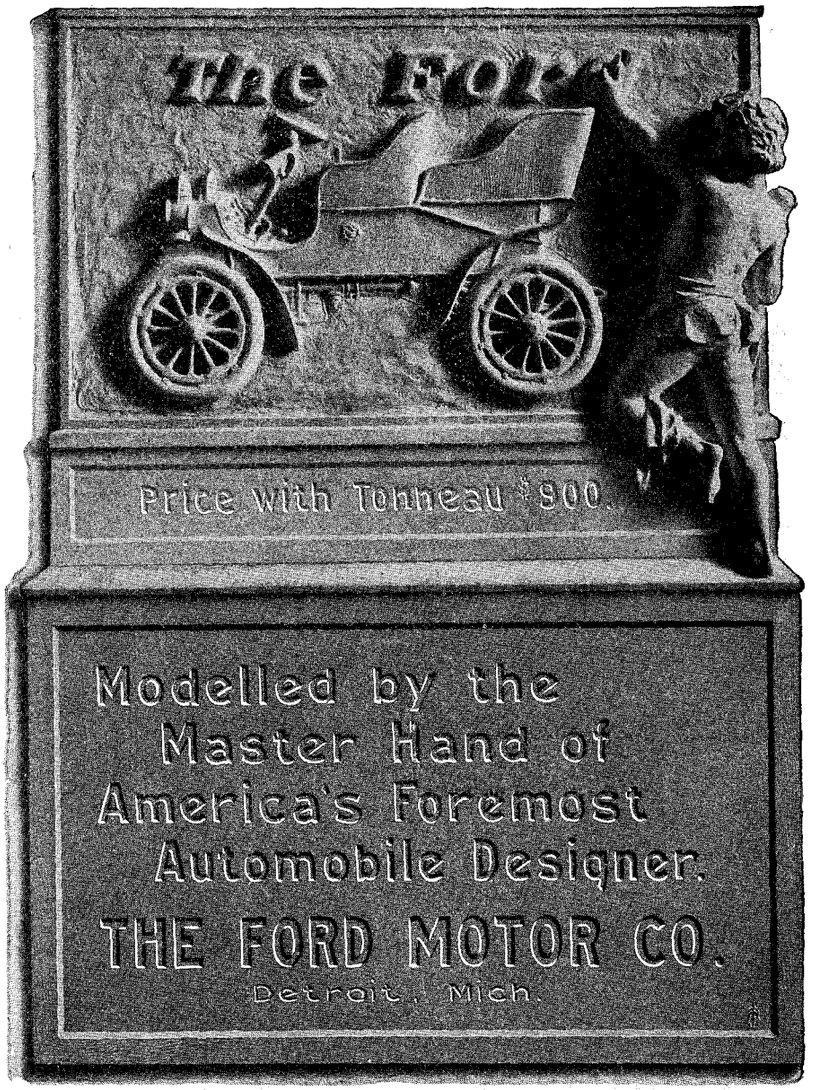
1. R—Q 5 / K x R	2. Q—Kt 2 ch / K moves	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 6	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—B 6	3. R x P, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 7	2. Q—Q B 3 ch / K x Q	3. R—Q B 5, mate
	2. ..... / P x Q	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K x R	3. Q—B 6, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; "Arata," New York City; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. R. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo.; H. A. Smith, Dayton, O.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; F. H. Seamon, E.M., El Paso, Tex.; F. E. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; C. Phares, Cincinnati; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; H. C., Canadian, Tex.; R. D. Green, New York City.

924: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Mulberry, Fla; J. F. Court, New York City; L. P. Worl, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Z. G., Detroit; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; Y. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Stanbery, Cincinnati; L. Palmer, Burlington, Iowa.

Comments (924): "Good variations"—M. M.; "At least worthy of mention"—G. D.; "First grade"—F. S. F.; "The best work I have seen from this composer"—Dr. J. H. S.; "The key is a trifle unusual in it. character; the problem, however, is not a strong one"—O. W.; "Excellent"—C. N. F.; "The composition is a trifle heavy; but has many points that were carefully worked out"—W. R. C.; "Shows considerable skill in construction. I found 924 much easier than 919"—J. F. C.

925: "Has some rather pretty mates"—M. W. H.; "Light and airy"—M. M.; "The 1 P—Kt 7 variation is very good; but on the whole a poor first prizer"—G. D.; "The 1 P—Kt 7 variations take the problem out of the common class; it belongs among



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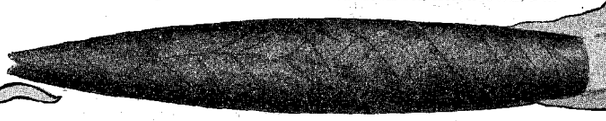

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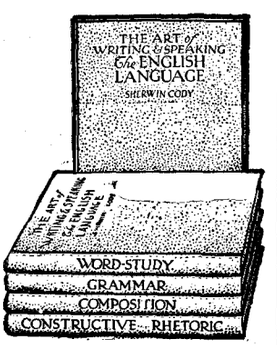

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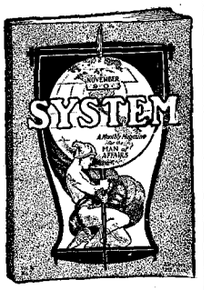

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the best"—F. S. F.; "Fine construction; easy key; excellent variations. The variation 1 P—Kt 7 ——— is superb"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Not first-class"—O. W.; "Two of the mates are startling"—C. N. F.; "Not difficult; very pleasing"—J. H.C.; "Simple"—W. R.

In addition to those reported, C. P., C. E. Tilton, Fairmount, Ill., got 922; G. C. S., Greenwich, Conn., 923.

The Cambridge Springs Tourney.

LASKER'S FIRST GAME.

LASKER. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	DELMAR. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21 Q—Kt 2	R—Q sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3 (a)	22 Kt—B 4	R—Kt sq
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	23 Kt—Q 6	Kt—B 4 (g)
4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt-Q 2 (b)	24 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5 P—K 3 (c)	B—K 2	25 B x R P	P—B 5 (h)
6 Kt—B 3	P—K R 3 (d)	26 Q—Kt 6	Q x Q
7 B—R 4	P—B 3	27 R x Q	P x Kt P
8 Q—B 2	P x P	28 P x P	R—K sq
9 B x P	Kt—Kt 3	29 K—B 2	R—K 3
10 B—K 2	K Kt—Q 4	30 B—B 4	R—B 3 ch
11 B—Kt 3	Kt x Kt (e)	31 K—Kt sq	R—R sq
12 P x Kt	Castles	32 P—K 4	R—Kt 3
13 Castles	B—Q 2	33 P—R 6	P x P
14 P—Q R 4	Kt—Q 4	34 Q R-Kt sq	B—K 3
15 K R-Kt sq	B—B sq (f)	35 P—Q 5	P x P
16 P—R 5	B—Q 3	36 P x P	B—B 4
17 P—B 4	Kt—K 2	37 R-Kt 8 ch	K—R 2
18 P—B 5	B x B	38 R x R	B x R
19 R P x B	P—Q R 3	39 P—Q 6	B—B 4
20 Kt—K 5	Q—B 2	40 B—Q 3 wins (i)	

Comments by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Queen's Gambit declined.

(b) A trick à la Delmar.

(c) The trap was this: If 5 P x P, P x P; 6 Kt x P, Kt x Kt! 7, B x Q, B—Kt 5 ch wins. Lasker at the age of 10 might have fallen in.

(d) Better P x P, followed by Kt—Q Kt 3 at once.

(e) Too hungry in exchanging.

(f) Delmar's unwisdom in opening White's Knights' file is now apparent, to say nothing of his having created a new White's Q B P.

(g) Must lose a Pawn, anyway, as B x P is menaced.

(h) In the forlorn hope of doing something on the King's side.

(i) Neat wind-up.

Petroff's Defense.

BARRY. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BARRY. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	31 B P x P	P x P
3 Kt x P	P—Q 3	32 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 6 (f)
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	33 P x P	Q x P (Kt 5)
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	34 B—Q 2	Q—Kt 6
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2	35 B—R 5	R—R sq
7 Castles	Kt—Q B 3	36 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4
8 R—K sq	B—K Kt 5	37 B—B 3	B x B
9 B x Kt (a)	P x B	38 P x B	Kt—B 5
10 R x P	B x Kt	39 K R-K sq	Q x Kt (g)
11 Q x B	Kt x P	40 Q R-Q sq	Kt—K 7 ch
12 Q-B 3 (b)	Kt—K 3	41 K—R sq	Q x Q R
13 Kt—Q 2	Castles	42 R x Q	R x R
14 Kt—B 3	B—B 3	43 Q x R	P—R 6
15 Q—K sq	Q—Q 4	44 Q—Q 5 (h)	R—Kt sq
16 R-Q kt (c)	P—Q R 4	45 P—Kt 3	Kt x B P
17 R—K 4	Q R-Q sq (d)	46 Q—K 5	R—Kt 8 ch
18 P—Q B 3	Kt—B 4	47 K—Kt 2	P—R 7 (i)
19 R—K 2	Kt—Q 6	18 Q—K 8 ch	K—R 2
20 Q—B sq	P—R 5	49 Q x P	P queens
21 P—Q R 3	P—B 4	50 Q—B 5 ch	K—Kt sq
22 R-Kt sq (e)	R—Q 2	51 Q-Q B 8 ch	K—B 2
23 B—K 3	K R—Q sq	52 Q—Q 7 ch	K—B 3
24 R—Q sq	Q—Kt 6	53 Q—Q 6 ch	K—B 4
25 R—Kt sq	P—R 3	54 Q—Q 7 ch	K—K 5
26 Kt—Q 2	Q—Q 4	55 Q-Kt 4 ch	K—Q 6
27 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4	56 Q—Q 7 ch	K—B 7
28 R—Q 2	Q—Kt 6	57 B—B 3 ch	K—Kt 7
29 R—K 2	P—Kt 5	Resigns.	

Notes by Napier.

(a) After forty-five minutes' deliberation Barry concluded not to play into the fashionable variation, 9 P—B 3, P—B 4; 10 P—B 4, B—R 4. However, in the line chosen Black's ending is rather favorable.

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MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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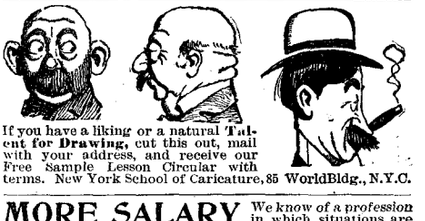

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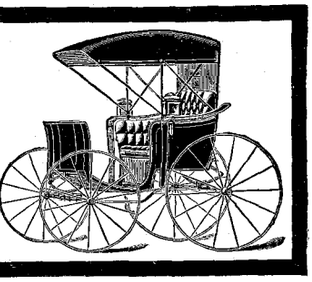

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(b) The usual move is Q—Q 3; the text is no improvement.

(c) A finesse played to gain time for the development of his Bishop without losing the Knight's Pawn, but the retreat next move shows clearly that it was a misconception. After this Black's superiority on the Queen's side speedily manifests itself.

(d) The wrong Rook. It was better to have the option of R—R 3, tho, as it turned out, there was no harm done.

(e) Played before B—K 3 to prevent the exchange of two pieces for Rook and two Pawns by Kt x Kt P, etc.

(f) The attractive 32.., Kt x Kt P; 33 R x Kt, B x R; 34 R x B, P x P; 35 R—Q 2, P—R 7; 36 R x Q, R x R; 37 Kt—Q 2, R—Kt sq; 38 P—Kt 3, R—Kt 8; 39 Kt x R, P queens; 40 K—Kt 2, seemed insufficient, because White will give up one piece for the remaining P P and very likely draw.

(g) Black has a choice here of Kt x Kt P, Kt—R 6 ch or the sacrifice actually played. The last is the quickest and the quickest is the best.

(h) If 44 Q x Kt, P—R 7, etc., or 44 Q—R sq, P—R 7; 45 P—R 4, Kt—B 8; 46 Any, Kt—Kt 6 wins.

(i) If 48 Q x Kt, P queens; 49 Q—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 50 Q—B 5 ch, P—Kt 3 etc. As it is, the checks are speedily exhausted.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 B x Q	Q R—Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Q R-Kt sq	Kt—B 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	21 B—K 4	R—Kt 5
4 P—K 4	P x K P	22 P—K Kt 3	B x Kt
5 Kt x P	Kt—B 3	23 P x Kt	R x B P
6 Kt—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	24 P—B 3	B—Q 7
7 Kt—B 3	B—Q 3	25 K R—Q sq	B x P
8 B—Q 3	P—K 4	26 R—Q 7	P—Q R 4
9 Castles	Castles	27 K—Kt 2	R—Kt sq
10 B—Kt 5	P x P	28 P—Kt 3	R—B 6
11 Kt x P	Kt—K 4	29 Q R—Q sq	K—Kt 2
12 B x Kt	P x B	30 R—R 7	P - R 4
13 B—B 2	B—K Kt 5	31 P x P	R—Kt 4
14 Q—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3	32 B—Kt 6	R—Kt 4 ch
15 P—K R 3	B—K B 5	33 K—R sq	R—Kt 6
16 Q—Q 3	B—K 4	34 R x P ch	K—R 3
17 Kt x P	P x Kt	35 B—K 4	B—K 4
18 P x B	Q x Q	36 R—R 7 ch	Drawn.

JANOWSKI BEATS LAWRENCE.

Ruy Lopez.

LAWRENCE. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*	LAWRENCE. *White.*	JANOWSKI. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 K—B 2	K—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 Kt—B sq	P—B 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	25 P x P	R x R
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	26 R x R ch	K—B 4
5 Castles	B—K 2	27 R—R sq	K x P
6 R—K sq	P—Q 3	28 Kt-K 3 ch	K—B 6
7 B x Kt ch	P x B	29 P—R 5	R—R 3
8 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2	30 K—K sq	P—Kt 3
9 P x P	P x P	31 R—Kt sq	R x P
10 Q Kt-Q 2	P—K B 3	32 Kt-Q sq ch	K—B 5
11 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q R 4	33 K—Q 2	P—Q B 4
12 P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 3	34 Kt-Kt 2 ch	K—Q 5
13 Q x Q ch	K x Q	35 Kt—Q 3	B—B 5
14 B—Q 2	Kt—B 5	36 Kt—Kt 2	R—R 7
15 B—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	37 Kt x B	K x Kt
16 B x B	P x B	38 K—B sq	P—B 4
17 K R-Kt sq	K—K 2	39 P x P	P x P
18 Kt(B 3)—Q 2	Kt x Kt	40 K—Q 2	K—Q 5
19 Kt x Kt	B—K 3	41 R—Kt 3	P—K 5
20 P—K B 3	K R—Q sq	42 K—B	P—Q B 5
21 R—Q sq	P—Q B 4	43 R x P	K—B 6
22 P—Q Kt 3	R—Q 5	Resigns.	

At the close of two weeks' play Marshall and Janowski are leading, each having seven points—six Wins and two Draws. Lasker and Teichmann are tied for third place, while Showalter and Mieses are tied for fifth place.

The score at time of going to press:

Names.	*W.*	*L.*	*Names.*	*W.*	*L.*
Marshall	7	1	Tschigorin	4	4
Janowski	7	1	Pillsbury	3½	3½
Lasker	5	2	Lawrence	3	5
Teichmann	5	3	Schlechter	2½	4½
Mieses	4½	3½	Hodges	2½	5½
Showalter	4½	3½	Napier	2½	5½
Fox	4	4	Delmar	2	6
Marco	4	4	Barry	1	6

Lasker *vs.* Barry, and Pillsbury *vs.* Schlechter games are postponed with Barry and Pillsbury having the advantage.

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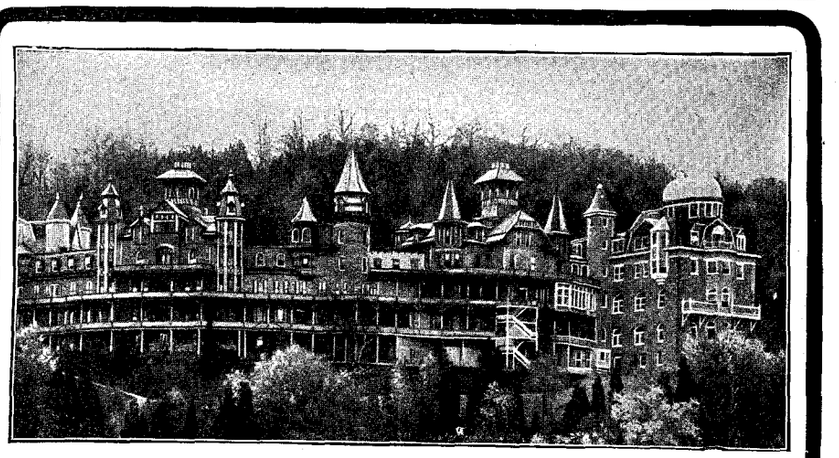

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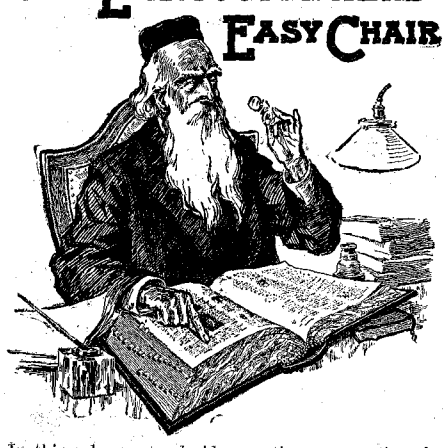

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. R.," Grand Rapids, Michigan.—"As" should not be used for "that" in the sentence you give. Say rather," I do not know *that* this is right."

"W. W. W.," Punxsutawney, Pa.—"Revoke" is used sometimes for "renege." One revokes by failing to follow suit if one holds cards of the suit led, when this is forbidden by the rules of the game.

"P. J. S.," New York City.—"A. M." and "P. M.," abbreviations for "ante meridiem" and "post meridiem," may be printed in capitals or in small letters. In the United States Government printing-office small letters are used; in different railroad offices capitals are used. It is merely a matter of office style.

"D. C. K.," Philadelphia.—"Can the word 'damage' be used correctly to mean 'expense'? Is its use sanctioned by literary authority?"

"Damage," of course, can be used to mean "expense," but by inference we conclude that "D. C. K." wishes to know whether it *may* be so used correctly. In the sense suggested "damage" is a colloquialism, and a vulgar perversion of the meaning of the term in law. The word has been used by Byron, by Mrs. Stowe, by Dickens and others, but as a colloquialism. It is vernacular among English commercial men and the middle class. The inquiry recalls the following colloquy between a Boston hackman and his newly arrived English fare: "What's the *damage?*" "No damage, sir. I have brought you safely, have I not? My *charge* is a dollar and a half."

"T. H. S.," Brookline, Mass.—"What authority have we for the pronunciation of 'one' as 'wun'?"

The authority of usage over advocacy. The pronunciation that prevails to-day is the result of the supremacy of orthoepy over orthography in the history of the word. Written "an" in 1000 A. D., "one" was spelled variously from the 14th to the 16th century. One form, "un," still survives as a colloquialism (see H. B. Stowe "Uncle Tom's Cabin," chapter 18, page 234: "It was . . . the young uns . . . that fell short of perfection."). Another form. "woone," may be met in Dorsetshire and Nottinghamshire dialects. Tyndale wrote "won" in 1526 and Rogers "wonne" in 1642, but between the same period Coverdale, Taverner, Shakespeare, and Heywood wrote "one." Until the close of the 17th century grammarians advocated the pronunciation "own," but usage prevailed over advocacy and the pronunciation "won," common in the west and southwest of England, is now the standard pronunciation.

"H. F. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What, if anything, is the matter with the phrase 'in our midst,' which I see often criticised in the newspapers? Is it not a Bible phrase"?

"In our midst" is an idiom older than Chaucer that has recently gained currency as a substitute for "in the midst of us." Altho there is abundant analogy for it in English, it is generally considered a linguistic monstrosity not recognized by any accepted authority. It is not found in the Bible. The Biblical text (Matthew xviii. 20) reads: "For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst of them.*"

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